R MEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 292 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917. TWO ANNAS

HOW YOU CAN WIN RS. 1,000! SEE PAGE 5.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not

303, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00 0000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs 36,00 000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 85 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO, EX. S. S. "INDIA," LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Town Custom House, Fort, the following uncleared and unrealised cargo of the above vessel.

3 cases sweetmeats.
1 bale cotton piece-goods.
1 case linen cloth.
10 cases exercise books.
1 case insect powder.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD, PINEWOOD, OLD CANVAS, CORK PIECES, CANVAS AWNINGS, HAWSERS, AND MANILLA ROPE, LEATHER BELTINGS, CONDEMNED BOILER TUBES, SCRAP IRON, OLD BOILER, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, pinewood, old canvas, cork pieces, canvas awnings, hawsers and Manilla rope, files and augers, leather beltings, empty packing cases, polish jars, paint drums, condemned boiler, tubes, scrap iron, old boiler, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs Duty that may be due.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coffee, Nutmeg, Kopak, (Sawiri Cotton) Black Pepper, Rice, Buffalo Hides, Gum Copal, Rattans, etc., ex. S. S. "Panjim," and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th, FRIDAY, the 14th and SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo ex. the above steamers:—

16 bags sugar in cubes, 254 bales kopak (Sawiri cotton), 50 cases nutmeg, 2,125 pcs. buffalo hides, 68 bags gum, 216 bags gum copal, 85 bundles sandalwood, 200 bags coffee, 20 bags coffee sweepings, 328 bags rice, 65 bags rice sweepings, 125 bundles cassia (cinnamon bark), 32 bags cassia sweepings, 7,253 bags [illegible] 1,000 bags copra sweepings, 1,900 bundles rattans.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for and goods must be removed before the 7th January, 1918.

If not cleared by the 7th January, 1918, a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot or part of the same until cleared to cover extra charges due by the cargo.

In any case the goods must be removed before the 15th January, 1918, failing which they will be sold on and from the 16th January, 1918, for account and at the risk of the original purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1917, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Messrs. William Jack & Co., at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., the following goods.

65 drums Japanese bleaching powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, chairs, carved tables, cabinets, side boards, drawing room complete, suites, phonographs, chest of drawers, single and double almirahs, cottage piano, typewriters, dressing and washing tables, single and double beds, book cases, a large lot of old clothing tosh safes, etc., etc.

By order of a well known European shop.
12 straight stoves, 3 collapsible French stoves.
9 electric radiators No. 1, 10 electric radiators No. 2.
3 W. K. ice making machines, 20 carbotoon stoves, 1 weighing machine.
By order of the office concerned.
14 bundles insulated wire of different sizes.
10 cases Japanese rich starch.
200 reams post paper 20 lbsb.
20 cwt. coach screws of different sizes.
205 blankets

AT 4-0 P. M. (S. T.).

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of B. Chellaram of Hathras.

10 pieces brocaded poplin.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Seth Narandas Pragjee and on account and at the risk of Seth Pranjivandas Thakersey.

13 cases each 76 lbs. Calcutta tea.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1917.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring'

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Black waler mare, 7 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account and risk of the Underwriters:—

176 C/Osaka.—13 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT BUILDING PLOTS AT THE CORNER OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD AND WARDEN ROAD OPPOSITE DAVAR HALL.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises, the following plots.

Plot No. 1.—An excellent freehold building plot having two frontages one on the Nepean Sea Road and another on the Warden Road containing about 787 square yards having a frontage of 149 feet on Warden Road.

Plot 2.—Also an excellent freehold building plot situate next to plot No. 1 having a frontage of 70 ft. on the Warden Road and containing about 822 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the plots apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 ONCE A FAMOUS RACE HORSE.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. G Baldock, Ltd., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Baldock's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

1 once a famous Race Horse "Monobell" by Positana Carronade, 15—2½ height, Bay gelding, 10 years old. The horse has run very well in Australia and has run well in India. He ran second in A. J. C. Derby as a three-year old.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE ARDEN OF CHOICEST PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malakoff Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, a very valuable garden of most beautiful and choicest plants, consisting of Large Punkha and Date Palms, Standard Roses, Crotons, Bigonia Alamande's Acacias, Maidenhair Ferns and Ferns of other natural varieties, chrysenthemums, Asters, Flocks and Variety of annuals and biaunuals, garden roller, garden implements, iron stands, etc., the property of Sir Frederick Sprott.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view from Monday the 10th instant every morning and evening.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS TO SECURE AN EXTENSIVE PLOT OF LAND on the Mahim Foreshore, suitable for Fine Seaside Residence or Big Industrial Concern.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following Plot of Land abutting on the Sea-shore at Mahim.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 31,902 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 503, and New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242, and New Survey No. 1547, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2), 4695 and 4696, and Street No. 24 and 24A, 25, 26, and bounded on or towards the North by the sea, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherji Pallonji, Contractor, on or towards the East partly by the Mahim Bazaar Road, and Partly by a Nalah or passage and on or towards the West by the sea-shore.

The above land is of Pension and Tax tenure and the Vendor pays to the Collector of Bombay Rs. 13-5-1 annually as assessment.

This land is within an easy distance of Matunga Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway and is approached by the Lady Hardinge Road.

In the event the whole of the land is not sold in one lot a portion of it or the north side facing the sea parcelled out in small areas will be sold separately as under viz.—

Lot No. 1.—2,163 square yards having a sea frontage of 150 feet.

Lot No. 2.—2,902 square yards having a sea frontage of 25 feet.

Lot No. 3.—2,301 square yards having a sea frontage of 27 feet.

Lot No. 4.—2,322 square yards having a sea frontage of 23 feet.

For plan of the property and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Vendor, at their Office, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1917.

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M.D.,
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula
BOMBAY No 8.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.	
Local	30	5	per annum.
Up-country ..	35	6	per annum

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well-known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1081

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS for an Exchange Bank. Salary according to qualifications. Only those experienced in bank routine need apply to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1121

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An English and Marwadi knowing competent ACCOUNTS CLERK. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

WANTED—An experienced PARSI FITTER for a Rubber Factory in British Central Africa. Salary Rs. 180 per month. Free passage and medical attendance. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1168

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for a Princess aged 12, Hindu nationality, lodging free, pay Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications, promotion on approved service. Apply with reference, etc. to J. R. MURKUTE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Shahpura, Mewar. 1063

WANTED—A full time SUPERVISOR for Lohana Boarding Hostel, Rajkot, well up in English and accounts. Salary Rs. 30 (thirty) per month with free quarters. Apply to the undersigned with qualifications and testimonials to HARILAL KANJI, Hon. Secretary. 1119

WANTED—From January next an experienced TEACHER capable of taking up the Matric Class. Second Language must be Latin. A Catholic graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to the DIRECTOR, "UNION HIGH SCHOOL," Margao Goa. 1146

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROPERTY either at Marine Lines or Malabar Hill. Apply in writing to DADY LAM, C/o Parsi General Hospital. 1147

WANTED OFFERS.—English Asbestos Sheets, 40in. by 40in., 1/16in., 3/32in., 1/8in., 3/16in., 1/4in., 3/8in., 1/2in., 5/8in., 2 crates of each size, each of 5 cwts. Apply Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1117

WANTED—A Sound CAPITALIST as AGENTS' PARTNER, who can invest a considerable sum in floating a large and profitable Limited Concern. Apply to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1078

WANTED.

BOILERS, second-hand and MACHINERIES, all kinds wanted. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 1174

OFFICE FURNITURE—Roll Top Table, Chair, etc., wanted. Apply PLATT CO., Two Tanks. 1175

WANTED to SELL—AN OLD BOILER 28' by 7', 50 lbs. pressure with accessories. Write to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1104

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—20 GINS five bearings, single of Platt Maker. Quite new, used for one season only. Write to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1165

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

BOILER FOR SALE—One Vertical Cross-Tubular Boiler 35 N. H. P. 110 lbs. pressure, complete with Mountings and Feed-pump, very little used. Apply to INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING Co., at 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1159

TO BE LET

TO LET—Top Floor, Bungalow No. 61, Robsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. Apply MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 1176

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

COPIES of the Catalogue Price Re. 1 and a book on Household Recipes and Tips Price As. 8 can be forwarded V.P.P. to those that require them.

These books will afford all information in regard to the purchase and use of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production.

J. E. JACKSON,
888 Honorary Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

THE ONE RUPEE NOTE.
NOTE NO. 000001.

HAS BEEN PRESENTED by H. E. the GOVERNOR for sale for the benefit of the Exhibition funds.

An offer of Rs. 500 has already been received. The Committee invite offers of any sum over Rs. 500.

Offers should be sent in writing, to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Town Hall and will be received upto 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 8th instant.

AN UNIQUE CURIO.
J. E. JACKSON,
888. Honorary Secretary.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CUT DIAMONDS.

INSOLVENCY OF A. M. MUTHIAH CHETTY, DIAMOND MERCHANT.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Official Assignee, Madras, and the several mortgagees, Messrs. DOWDEN & CO. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court Buildings, Madras, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, and the following days commencing at 11 a.m. High Class English Cut Diamonds of different sizes worth about Rs. 4,00,000 in wholesale lots.

N.B.—Apply for further particulars and detailed catalogues to the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras. 1178

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

"OUR DAY" MEETING: WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1917.

AS there appears to be a doubt as to how the Totalizators will be conducted on this day, I am directed to say that all Totalizators WIN and PLACE, will be conducted on the usual lines, viz., 10 per cent. will be deducted as usual, and fractions.

There will be NO FURTHER DEDUCTIONS of any sort.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917. 1124

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Readymoney House." 1003

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months beginning on the 10th December, 1917, is now ready and copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rupee one will be charged for each copy.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th Dec. 1917. 1184.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Old Share Certificate No. 1114 of the face value of Rs. 1,000. (Subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Company, Limited, standing on the name of late Mr. Amratlal Virchand Nalierwala is LOST or MISPLACED. Bai Chanchal, widow of the deceased has taken out a succession certificate under Act VII of 1889 to get the said share transferred to her name and the Company has been applied for the transfer. If any other person has any claim to the said share he must put it forth before the Company within eight days. After the issue of a new share certificate no claim will hold good on any account.

(Sd.) A. U. MALJI,
Pleader.
Broach, 30th Nov. 1917. 1169

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BURJORJI MUNCHERJI KARKARIA and another have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, lease, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Ardeshir Dady Street, in the Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1942, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7464 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1558 and Street No. 26, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Doctor and on or towards the South by the house of Hormusji Cawasji.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1917.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1170

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI, of Bombay Parsi widow and sole Executrix of Mr. FAKIRJI NANABHAI CHAINA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. ESUFALI SARAFALI GODHRAWALLA. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on a part thereof, situate, lying and being at De Lima Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,371 square yards and 8/9 of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 192, 193, &c., New Nos. 11508, 11511, Old Survey Nos. 454 to 457, 458, 460 to 462 and New Survey No. 3351 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Chimnaji Rawji Street, on or towards the West by De Lima Street, on or towards the North by the junction of the said De Lima Street and Chimnaji Rawji Street and on or towards the South by the Nawab Tank Bridge and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5070 and Street No. 51, De Lima Street, Ward Nos. 6758 (1), Street No. 4, Ward No. 6758 (2), Street No. 4-A and Ward No. 6761, Street No. 7, Chimnaji Rawji Street and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the foundations of an intended building laid on a part thereof situate, lying and being at Chimnaji Rawji Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 306, 307, New No. 11603, Old Survey Nos. 463, 464 and New Survey No. 3342 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sebastian Gonsalves and partly by the property of Jamsetji Hirjibhoy, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond it vacant land of the Bombay Port Trust and on or towards the south partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Sebastian Gonsalves and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6762, Street No. 8, Chimnaji Rawji Street and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1102

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLATIF Bin MAHOMEDALLI NALKHANDAY, of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan Inhabitant, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1411 of 1915 wherein one AYSHABIBI, widow of MOHOMED HOOSIEN DAWJI was the Plaintiff and AYSHABIBI, widow and others were the Defendants under the Consent Decree dated 15th June, 1916, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 5530 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2179-2087 and Street Nos. 214-218 and 8 and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the East by the property of Rahimatbai widow of Mussa Karmali, on or towards the West by the Falkland Road 1st Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Parshotam Narayen.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 6th December, 1917. 1180

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM POISERWALLA has CEASED to be in the employ of our clients Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company from the first instant. Any person or persons dealing with him in the name or on behalf of our said clients will do so at his or their own risk.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company.
877

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESSARBAI, daughter of THAKKER VASANJI PREMJI, deceased and wife of MATHURADAS KHIMJI, the petitioner, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort. ..... Deceased.

MATHURADAS KHIMJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, husband of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 28th day of November, 1917.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
1181 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KERSARBAI, widow of VASANJI JIWRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

Bai HIRABAI, widow of MATHURADAS RAGHAVJI and daughter of VASANJI JIWRAJ and of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 3rd day of December, 1917.

Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
1182 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of CHHAGANLAL VIRCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant. .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late CHHAGANLAL VIRCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant, who died on the 21st day of August, 1916, having previously thereto made and published his last Will and Testament dated the 23rd day of June, 1916, and a Codicil thereto dated 24th day of July, 1916, and probate whereof has been granted on the 7th day of September, 1917, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Mr. Chandulal Vajabhai Divan, one of the Executors named in the said Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of Mr. MOHANLAL KERAMCHAND GANDHI, the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, Mr. KISANDAS RATANLAL DAPHTARY the remaining Executor named in the said Will having renounced his right to Probate, are hereby required to send particulars of their claim to the undersigned attorneys for the said proving executor at their office in 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of January, 1918, after which day the said executor will proceed to administer the estate as directed by the said Will and Codicil thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay their debts to the said executor without any delay.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the abovenamed proving Executor. 1179

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALUBHAI NAGINDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at and on the North side of Kolbhat Street, Chandanwadi, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. A/1707, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 149 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3109 Street No. 53 and bounded on or towards the East by the First Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the West by the property (Street Nos. 55 and 59) of Allana Vaidina, on or towards the North by the property (Street No. 22) of Haji Miya Baloo Miya Pathan and on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Street.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1917.

MEHTA DALPATRAM AND LALJI,
1172 Purchasers Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOUSE OF CELEBRITIES
EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10
POPULAR PICTURES.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of present
PROGRAMME.
"THE DEVIL'S PAY DAY"
A splendid drama of society life in New York.
"WANTED A HUSBAND"
A comic story of a man who was substituted for the real husband.
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.
OPENING SHORTLY.
IN ALL ITS MIGHTY SPLENDOUR
COL. FILLIS'
GIGANTIC SHOWS
Presenting a Powerful
CIRCUS COMBINATION
ANIMAL KINGDOM
and
WILD WEST SPECTACLE.
The whole colossal Show, exhibited on the stage, without any deviation.

LOOK OUT
FOR SPECIAL SHOW
in aid of
"OUR DAY" FUND
at
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
On Sunday the 9th December
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION!!!
Continued Success of
TOM MELBOURNE'S
REVUE AND COMEDY Co.
Including
TOM & EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISSES PEGGY AND ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS MINNIE BARTELLE
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Mr. BUNNY AUSTIN
present
3 MUSICAL PLAYLETS 3
An excruciatingly Funny FARCE in 1 Act
THE
JOSS MAN
Scene a Bungalow in Shanghai.
The Great London Hippodrome Success
THE
BROKEN MIRROR
A Novel Topical Burlesque
MELBOURNE AT **OUR DAY**
EXHIBITION
THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
Never before in the history of filmdom in Bombay has such a production been shown. We very strongly recommend all
TO SEE
this best monkey film ever screened in India or anywhere out of India
CHUMS
a four reel Italian film production
FEATURING
the genuine world-famous man-monkey
CONSUL III
who has been rightly called by all as
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.
It is being shown every day
AT
7, 8-45 10-30.
with the usual half rates
at that popular cinema theatre
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

REMEMBER
TO-MORROW
picture version of the great novel,
"DAWN"
BY
H. RIDER HAGGARD.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA.
Near Crawford Market.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.
A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V.P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

VARIETY CINEMA

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

To-night at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

Special Engagement of the

GREAT ENTERTAINER

SANDFORD
SANDFORD
SANDFORD

IN

PIANOLOGUES

Sandford is the most original Entertainer ever seen in Bombay.

Remarkable double voice singing.

Wonderful imitations of Children and the female voice.

SANDFORD

THE MODERN HARRY FRAGSON.

In addition 2 Complete Episodes

THE IRON CLAW"

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 3 TO 4 ANNAS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

PATHE PRESENTS

The Eminent American Star

EDWARD ARDEN

in the

IRON HEART
IRON HEART
IRON HEART

A GOLD ROOSTER

Play in 5 Acts.

A Magnificent Story of a

STRONG MAN

and

THE GLITTERING SOCIETY and WEALTH

OF THE IDLE RICH
PRODUCED REGARDLESS

OF

EXPENSE
EMPIRE

Comedies.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA

The celebrated Russian Dancer

IN

A highly emotional Drama

entitled

"THE MYSTERIOUS"

in 4 Acts.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

"JAILED"

Starlight Comic.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TIME—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

A TIMELY REMINDER!

To-day is the last day to see the first six parts of the great Scientific Serial

"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"

On no account miss this opportunity to see a really magnificent Serial Film from the beginning, Thousands and thousands have seen it—and admired it!

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—opposite the Cama Baug.)

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

Remember—from to-morrow four new further parts will be screened—so, if you have not yet seen the first six parts, hurry up, please—to-day you have the last chance!

OPERAS ON SCREEN!

The Highest Summit in Cinematography will be reached by

THE ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

The Proprietors of the above cinema are pleased to inform the cine lovers that they have secured exclusively for their theatre all the biggest ITALIAN OPERAS, which means the summit in cinema art.

We are now in a position to announce their safe arrival in Bombay, and will screen them from

TO-MORROW—SATURDAY 8th Inst.

The First of the Series is

LA FEDORA! LA FEDORA!

A superbly staged and magnificently acted film-version of Victorien Sardou's great play.

DON'T MISS THIS SUPERB ATTRACTION!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.91
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	32.20
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	28.70
Mar.	28.37
May	28.07
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	26.39
Mar.	25.76

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.38—19
February	
March	22.31—20
April	
May	22.21—23

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price
Dec	21.07
Dec.-Jan.	20.92
Jan.-Feb.	20.82
Feb.-Mar.	20.73
March-April	20.64 —15
April-May	20.56
May-June	20.48
June-July	20.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
January	22.37
February	22.36
March	22.33
April	22.30
May	22.26

Old Contracts

Months	To-day's prices.
Dec	21.17
Dec.-Jan.	21.02
Jan.-Feb.	20.92
Feb.-Mar.	20.83
March-April	20.74
April-May	20.66
May-June	20.58
June-July	20.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	31.50
March	31.10
May	31.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th

M G. Bengal Good	17.27
" Fully Good	17.52
" Fine	17.77
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.46
" " Fully Good	18.71
" " Fine.	18.90
" Broach Good	20.89
" Fully Good	21.07
" Fine	21.25
" Scinde Good	17.27
" Fully Good	17.52
" Fine	17.77

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65½

New York, Dec. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.34—59
" " Mar.	28.04—62
" May	27.75—66
Spot Cotton at New York	29.85+70
" at New Orleans	Unchgd. 29.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	26.92—66
" " May	26.81—67

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 4th

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April. 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	Ex. 55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	Ex. 63½
Government Securities 3 %	Ex. 54½
Ex. on London at Paris	Francs 27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 4th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F Afloat	78
Wheat Soft Red Karachi	77/6

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	75/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Torla Rapeseed No: -Dec. Buyers	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Buyers	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	21/4½
Tone:—Nothing Doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Steady	2/5½

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

This morning the nominal quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 505, but during the morning it was removed that the New York opener of yeserday was 36 points higher and business in Good Broach was reported on Association terms at Rs. 511. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 512, and after declining to Rs. 510 touched Rs. 513 and again dropped to Rs. 510, and later on to Rs. 507. The market continues irregular, and further fluctuations occurred at Colaba, the closing rates being as under. A fair business has been done.

The drop in prices in contracts and the irregularity of the market affects ready cotton. There is, however, a moderate demand, and ready new crop is at a premium on January contract rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	April		502
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		535
" Nagpur Kampti	"		532
" Khamgaon Akola	"		505
" Khandelsh	"		465
" Muthia	"		459
" Bengal	"		418
fully Good Bengal	"		384

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP:

Broach Good	April		502
Bengal Fully Good	January		384
Akola	January		505
Khandesh	January		480

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	435	395		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	415			"
M.G. Wardha	554			"
M. G. Nagpore	550			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	518			"
M.G. Khandelsh	485			"
M.G. Muthia	485			"
M.G. Broach			511	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th December:—

Cotton	13,195 bales.
Wheat	17,157 cwts
Linseed	1,365 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	269 "
Gingellyseed	644 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	42 "
Castorseed	2,923 "
Rice	14,630 "
Myrabollams	80 "
Cottonseed	1,536 "
Mowrasseed	54 "
Gram	306 "
Jowar	152 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	949 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 6th Dec., 1917, at 5 p m:

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	452	420		Ready
	420	388		1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	448			Ready
	408			1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	488	438		Ready
	500	458		1/25th Jan 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	505	465		1/25th Jan. 18
	540			Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	525			1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	530			1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	535			1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	540			1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	545	515		1/25th Jan. 18
	565			Ready
Broach (M.G.)			505	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	490	460		1/25th Jan. 18
Sawgd. Dharwar			525	May/June 18
Westerns (M.G.)			515	May/June 18
Westerns (H.G.)			545	May/June 18
Compta (M.G.)				

BULLION.

Silver market is steady.
Bar Gold, 27-13.
Sovereign, 17-6-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 101-6.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101-12.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is firm owing to reported further reduction of weekly Council Bills to 40 lakhs.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 295
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69½.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 78.
Municipal short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93½.
Sanitary, 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak due to speculative sales and bulls unloading, but later on there was a fair recovery and the market closed fairly steady. In the New market also the same conditions prevailed and a fair amount of business transpired.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,117/8, Swadeshi 1,940, Pearls 645, Madhavjee 2,325, Luxmi Cotton 1,640, Kohinoor 1,010, Indore Malwa 400, Indian Bleeching 225, Fazulbhoys 847/8, Davids 640, Crescents 270, Colaba 1,380, Century 442/8, Nagpurs 2,655, Bombay United 865, Advance 1,040, Katni Ordy 280, deferreds 1,410, Tata Ordy 255, New Ordy 90 premium, Deferreds 1,090, New deferreds 360 premium, Alcocks 1,080, Bombay Tram 362/8, Bombay Burma 1,060.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,950, Shapurji 150, Pearls 652/8, Kohinoor 1,025, Indore Malwa 402/8, Indian Bleeching 230, Finlay 445, Fazulbhoy 850, Davids 645, Currimbhoys 430, Crescents 271/4, Century 440, Nagpur 2,625, Alcocks 1,100, Bombay Tramway, 365.

CALCUTTA HARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The market for both coal shares and jute mill shares was dull, the former attracting very little attention and jute mill shares although steady in the morning were quoted easier towards close. A fair volume of business was reported in miscellaneous securities, but without any feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 28-12; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-12, 17; Borrea 21-4 to 22; Gopalichuck 10-8 to 11-4; Jumoni 10-8 to 11-4; North West (Country) 30 p; Parasea 6, 6-4; Phularitand 10 to 10-14, 10-4.

Jute:—Alliance ord 505, 508; Auckland ord 306; Barnagore 130, 129, 128; Budge-Budge ord 456; Clive ord 190, 189, 188, 186; Fort Gloster ord 563; Fort William ord 258, 251; Howrah ord 367, 365; Kamarhatty ord 406 to 411, 403; Kanknarrah ord 511 s.l.; Lansdowne ord 261, 263, 260; Lansdowne pref 107, 108; New Central ord 527, 530, 525; Northbrook ord 41, 40.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 16, 16-4 p; British Burma Petroleum 8-6, 8-10; Behar Oil 20-8, 21; Bukit Katil Rubber 1.00; Calcutta City Flour 16-12, 17; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 87.88; James Glendye 16-8, 16-12; Kalyanpur Lime 15; Ryam Sugar 15-14, 16; Steel Products 4-8 p; Tambalak Rubber 1.05.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 69-14.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st Dec. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Dec. 1917.		
G.I.P Rly	22,65,300	1,71,80,900
A.D.C Rly	60,500	4,94,300
B.K Rly	4,500	34,400
C.B. Rly	5,100	47,000
Total	23,35,400	1,77,57,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Dec 1916.		
G.I.P. Rly	22,93,926	1,61,56,420
A.D.C. Rly	54,390	4,61,923
B.K. Rly	2,228	15,042
C.B Rly	6,090	41,469
Total	23,56,634	1,66,74,914
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P Rly	—28,626	+10,24,420
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+6,110	+32,877
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,272	+19,358
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	—990	+5,531

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Dec. 1917	17,200	1,18,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Dec. 1916	16,537	1,17,475
Increase or Decrease	+663	+1,025

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 1st Dec. 1917	1,700	15,300
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st Dec. 1916	1,184	10,964
Increase or Decrease	+516	+4,336

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,976-4
Total up to date	24,52,898-12

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

36-17—1257-16—Bhimji & Co, Girjashanker Davashanker Vaidya v The B B & C I Ry Co, Crawford B & Co.

38-17—631-17 Pandia & Co, Hemraj Jairam v Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm, Little & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1274-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs. Gopiram Ramchandra a firm v. Ratansing & & anr. In Person. Against, Deft. only.

77-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Mangu widow v. Jumbhai Bhagwandas Mehta, Tyabji D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm. Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard.

857-92—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal & Co. Part Head. 30-11-17. Notice d. 14-9-16.

1254-17.—Matu J & M., Bejonji Shapurji Madan v. Rattonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and ors, Payne and Co.

761-17.—Surajmal and Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1220-16.—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

1067-11. Vachha & Co., Fatmabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji & ors Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For Postponement.

[illegible]—wanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

659-16.—Bhimji & Co. (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1355-16.—Rustomji & G. Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY,

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the annual report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency the Bombay Government observe:—

Government are unable to regard with satisfaction the general conditions under which mill operatives work in Bombay. This is a question which is likely to attract considerable public attention in the near future and the time has come in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council for the millowners to combine together to grapple seriously with the pressing problems of housing, sanitation, ventilation and education, upon which the future of the industry so largely depends. It is a matter of regret that the dearth of medical officers on account of the war has rendered it impossible to complete the inquiry set on foot by Government for the purpose of arriving at a suitable standard of humidity. This inquiry it is proposed to renew as soon as more favourable conditions are established, but meanwhile it seems possible for improvements in ventilation to be effected by the millowners themselves without waiting for the conclusion of the official inquiry.

A BLOT ON THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The education of mill children is another matter on which the Governor in Council is of opinion that concerted action on the part of millowners is urgently required. It is a deplorable fact that only 17 per cent. of the total number of children working in the mills of Bombay should be receiving any kind of instruction. This is a blot upon the face of the mill industry that can only be removed by internal measures. No system of certification can be effective without the co-operation of the employer of child labour and the steady increase in the number of children employed points to the conclusion that no sustained effort is being made by the millowners either to wean them from their migratory tendencies or to promote their educational development. The Governor in Council is fully aware that the problem is one of extreme difficulty but he is convinced that vigorous action on the part of the employers would be fruitful in result.

The increase in the number of serious accidents from 48 in 1914 and 67 in 1915 to 87 in the year under review gives rise to an apprehension that enough is not being done by the owners of factories to impress upon their operatives the need for greater caution in approaching moving machinery.

GRAIN SHOPS.

The Governor in Council notices with regret the very slow progress that is being made in the institution of grain shops. It is, however, apparent that unless the establishment of these shops is really required by the mill hands in their own interests, there is little to be gained by multiplying them. On the other hand, the system of grain shops affords to some extent an insurance against indebtedness and it is believed that its further extension would have a stabilizing effect upon the improvident labourer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications are invited from Graduates of the University of Bombay for the Government of India Scholarship which has been placed at the disposal of the University next year. They should be forwarded to the University Registrar so as to reach him not later than Thursday, the 21st February, 1918. Candidates for the Scholarship must be Natives of India and must, if Graduates in Faculties other than that of Medicine, be under 22 years of age, and, if Graduates in the Faculty of Medicine, under 24 years of age, on the last day for receiving applications. Women and domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are not eligible.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

The annual general meeting of the Society of Professional Accountants, Bombay, will be held on Monday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Graham's Buildings, Fort, to adopt the report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September 1917. The total membership at the end of the year stood at 44, three new members having been admitted during the year. In the course of the year the following resolution of importance was passed in a general meeting: "That in view of the great importance attaching to Stock and Stock valuations in Company Balance Sheets, and the disadvantages an auditor experiences in verification thereof, the auditor should, when he feels it desirable, make known his wishes to the Company's Officials requesting the appointment of an independent Appraiser. No auditor claims that he is thereby relieved of any share of the responsibility he undertakes as statutory Auditor, and the request is entirely made with a view to the greater security of the Company's shareholders."

The total number of patients treated in the Nandkooverba Zenana Hospital at Dhoraji during November was 3,165, of whom 1,891 were women and 1,274 children.

JAMS! JAMS!! JAMS!!

Assorted kinds of Jams in 2 lbs. tins, Rs. 1-4 each; 36 tins, Rs. 38, carriage and packing extra. Also Dry Fruits Sample Box, Rs. 3-8.

S. D. HAKIM & Co.,
Quetta.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 21st of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 28th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 22nd of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsis, Second Day.
Mr. S. Banerjea's Public Lecture on "Social Reconstruction of India," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.
Mr. R. P. Paranipye's Lecture on "Proportional Representation"—Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Dec. 6.

1260 Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursday, 6th and Saturday 8th December, 1917 at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day. Matches 7 8 and 9 will be fired, and close on the last date.

1261 Musketry Competitions.—Musketry range is allotted for Spoon Shooting this day (Thursday) 6th instant at 7 a.m.

Competition.—Table "C" practices 13 and 14, except that in practice 14 rounds will be unlimited. One silver spoon will be awarded for every 12 entries. All members of the Corps are eligible to compete.

Part II.

1262 Railway Warrant.—With reference to Camp Notice, all members of the Corps proceeding to the Camp of Exercise should apply for Railway warrants at Headquarters at once.

1263 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 52 Pvte C. C. Inglis "A" Coy. from 7-12-1917 to 6-3-1918.
No. 281 Coy. Sgt. Major G. Keatinge "B" Coy. from 3-12-1917 to 9-12-1917.
No. 548 Pvte J. A. Rebeiro "B" Coy. from 3-12-1917 to 9-12-1917 (Medical certificate).
No. 114 Pvte W. J. Castell "B" Coy. from 3-12-1917 to 7-12-1917 (Medical Certificate).
No. 465 Pvte C. V. Vernon Ahmednagar Dett. from 14-12-1917 to 22-12-1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the programme of sports to be held on the Race Course on 14th December in connection with "Our Day" which has been posted up on notice board at Headquarters.

BAND AT THE G. I P. RLY. MECHANICS INSTITUTE BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT R. B. Y. CLUB LOWN.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Rly. Rifles, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at R. B. Y. Club Lawn, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), this evening.

KHOJA PANJEBHAI CLUB.

The 17th annual meeting of the above Club will be held on Sunday, the 9th instant.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. N. Fraser will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Monday the 10th December at 6-30 p.m. on "China" Mr. C. M. Cursetjee will preside.

NAMADEO SAMAJIK SANNETHA.

Under the auspices of the Sannetha Mr. S. M. Padalkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Duty" in Khandke's hall at Kapad Lane to-day at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, and Gwader will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, PAREL BRANCH.

Under the auspices of this Branch Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Phadke will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Swami Rama Tirtha's Message" this Sunday evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the library hall of the Parel Branch.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum yesterday. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

LECTURE ON "HOME RULE" AT THANA.

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar of Poona will deliver a lecture on "Home Rule" at Thana on Sunday in the open ground near Shenvi's Chawl at 5 p.m., (S.T.), when Mr. Mangaldas Davidas will preside.

A BROKER VICTIMISED.

A resident on the first floor of a house in Sutta Gully named Bhagwandas Narayan, broker, has reported that between 8 and 9 p.m. on Wednesday his room was broken into and ornaments clothes worth Rs. 632 carried away.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above institution, Mr. S. Banerjea will deliver a lecture on "Social Reconstruction of India" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Municipal Schools, Bombay, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

A THIEVING SERVANT.

The Police have received a report that a Hindu employed by Dr. P. D. Bhiwandiwala of Cheera Bazaar a few days ago as a servant suddenly disappeared on Wednesday along with a watch and chain and gold medal and wearing apparel of the total value of Rs. 469.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of this Club a lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye on "Proportional Representation" at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar will preside.

PROPOSED KATHIAWAD ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting of Kathiawadis, living in Bombay, will be held to-day at 7 p.m., at the office of Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, Dadina Buildings, 107 Dhanji Street, Mombadevi, to consider the scheme of the proposed "Kathiawad Peoples' Association," which is to be started with a view to attaining by all constitutional means, Government on popular basis in Native States of Kathiawad.

CARRIAGE AND HACK VICTORIA COLLIDE

On Wednesday while the carriage of Mr. N. P. Karani of Tardeo was driving along Queen's Road Mr. Merwanji Bomanji Kashinath's motor car No. 2644 overtook it and in passing its mudguard scraped against that of the carriage causing the horse to bolt. As a result the carriage collided with a hack victoria which was on the stand. The horse got loose and ran away towards Cuffe Parade where it was stopped. The coachman who was thrown off was slightly injured while both the carriage and the hack victoria were very much damaged.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital announces a number of contributions from the public towards the hospital, including the following:—Mr. Dhanjibhoy Merwanji Mehta in memory of the late Mr. Maneckjee Merwanji Mehta, Rs. 800; Khan Saheb Ratanji Jamsetji Dubash, Rs. 250; Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonji and Co., Rs. 250; Bai Ratanbai Hormasji Edulji Bode, Rs. 240; Mr. Pallonji Sorabji Joshi; Rs. 200 and D. P. M. (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 150. The total amount subscribed in aid of the hospital up-to-date is Rs. 29,36,560.

PALACE OF VARITIES.

The new attractive programme which commenced last night at the Palace of Varieties contains a triple attraction and should draw big houses. The famous Tom Melbourne Revue and Comedy Company produced a funny farce called "The Joss Man", which is full of tuneful melodies, catchy chorus songs, fine dances and rollicking fun. They also produced "The Broken Mirror," the great London success, and "Melbourne at Our Day Exhibition," a novel topical burlesque. The Tom Melbourne Revue and Comedy Company has been scoring big successes in Bombay, and there is no doubt of their new programme proving another great success.

JAPANESE FRIENDS ABROAD.

The Police have received a report from a Japanese Carpenter named T. Misra who states that he with two friends arrived in Bombay a few days ago from Basrah and deposited their trunk with a Japanese woman residing in Suklaji Street until they secured a suitable place for themselves. On December 1st when the complainant called at Suklaji Street for the trunk he was told by the Japanese woman that one of his friends had taken it away the previous day. After vain efforts to discuss the friend was possessed himself of the trunk containing wearing apparel worth Rs. 1,275 has reported to the Police for help.

WHOSE PROPERTY?

BROTHER-IN-LAW IN COURT.

Sub-Inspector Achiekar placed before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court one Kashinath Shripath a cultivator from Mahableshwar on a charge of stealing gold ornaments worth Rs. 145 and Rs. 5 in cash from the house of his brother-in-law, named Vithal Luxman, a motor driver.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The ornaments belonged to his father and he took them away. Vithal Luxman in admitting this stated that the accused's father had not permitted him to take the ornaments away.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine Rs. 200 in default to suffer 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

3 MONTHS TO OLD OFFENDERS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment one Ismail Amin who was charged by Sub-Inspector Dadaram with theft of a purse containing Rs. 1-2-6 from the pocket of one Khemdoo Gangaram. The accused had two previous convictions.

THEFT OF SHOES.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Chagan Magan with theft of a pair of shoes outside the Madhav Bag Temple. The accused who had five previous convictions pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 4th instant in Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is generally progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. The prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in parts of Sind and Deccan but were generally steady elsewhere.

The 8th Sreemath Veerasaiva Maha Sabha will be held at Davangere on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December, 1917, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Raja Sabha Bhushana K. P. Puttanna Shetty, C.I.E.

TAXATION OF PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

DEBATE ON ENHANCEMENT PROPOSAL.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the President, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, observed at the outset that all the members would agree with him in offering their congratulations to the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna on his being appointed an Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the British Empire. Among other subjects the Corporation discussed a resolution moved by Dr. Sukhia to the effect that the Corporation are of opinion that it is not desirable to increase Municipal taxation on properties in the City during the continuance of the war.

In accordance with the notice given by him Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That in view of the already very heavy incidence of taxation amounting to Rs. 12-11-11 per head of population, of the high prices prevalent for foodstuffs and other necessaries of life and of the very heavy prices for labour and materials required for repairing buildings in the City, and in view of Section 154 of the Municipal Act, which restricts the deduction of only 10 per centum of the amount of the annual rent in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever, he Corporation are of opinion that it is not desirable to increase Municipal taxation on properties in the City during the continuance of the war and that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to curtail or reduce Municipal expenditure for the year 1918-19, in any directions that may seem proper to him, so as to equalise the expenditure with the income at the current year's rates of taxation."

Dr. Sukhia said that in the Budget it was proposed to meet deficit raising the General Tax by half p.c. The Corporation should not be afraid of facing a deficit of three or four lakhs. If they trusted the past records, they would probably find that the actuals of revenue next year would be even larger than the estimates. From 1901 to 1917 their revenues had been actually larger than the budgetted estimates.

RISE IN RENTS.

Owing to their expanding revenues they were in a position not only to give grain compensation allowance, but also a special war allowance. The fact that they were compelled by the war to grant these allowancess showed that the cost of living as a whole in the city had increased.

HEAVY INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

This was not the time to raise the taxation. Whatever increase in taxation they made, the burden of it would indirectly and ultimately fall on the poorer class of tenants. As it was, the present incidence of taxation in the city, said the speaker, was the heaviest in the country. It now stood at Rs. 12-14-0 and was sure to mount up to Rs. 13 in the current year. This would be a very high incidence of taxation indeed. The prices of foodstuffs had gone up and so had the prices of labour and material Dr. Sukhia said that in view of all this, it would not be advisable to increase the taxation at all.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Here Mr. Vincent Commissioner of Police, rose to a point of order. He said that Dr. Sukhia appeared to him to be discussing the question of taxation and to be anticipating the Budget.

The President said that so far as he could see Dr. Sukhia was only talking of taxation in general.

Dr. Sukhia, resuming his speech, asked whether, when they budgetted for such a large revenue as 151 lakhs, a feared deficit of a mere three lakhs or so, should induce them to proceed to raise the taxation at this time. He, for one, was sure that there would be no deficit at all at the end of the year. Even with the budgetted deficit, he submitted there would be no necessity at all to go in for enhanced taxation.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mirza A. Khan, said it was impossible to discuss Dr. Sukhia's proposition as they had not the figures of the Budget before them at all.

PROPOSAL LOST.

Dr. Sukhia's proposition was put to the vote and negatived. The Corporation them adjourned to Monday next.

THE LADY SANDOW.

MISS TARABAI'S THRILLING PERFORMANCES.

Miss Tarabai's talented circus troupe opened their performances in Bombay on Wednesday night with a distinctly successful beginning. The house was literally packed to its fullest capacity and late comers had to console themselves with the hope of coming in early enough the next day to ensure a seat at the show.

It would be invidious to single out any particular member or members of Miss Tarabai's set of able performers for praise. Every one of them was lustily cheered by the appreciative audience who witnessed a long programme of highly interesting items. As an exhibition of sheer strength and endurance Miss Tarabai's feats of lifting a 240 lb. stone or dragging a loaded cart with her hair offer as striking evidence as her passing a loaded cart over her chest and supporting a 1,000 lb. stone thereon. Her feat of pushing a loaded cart with the spear point against her forehead savoured of the gruesome and was watched with intense trepidation by the audience.

The performance altogether was most thrilling throughout. Special mention must be made of the artists who performed on the slanting wire and with the Roman rings who are quite out of the ordinary. The comical Mr. Manan contributed largely to the hilarity of those present.

Last night's performance also was a marvellous success proving a really admirable sample of the company's talents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

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out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1918.

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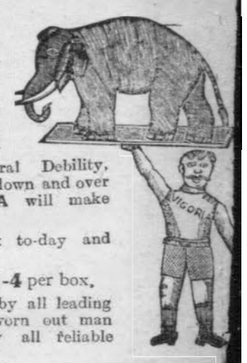

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PRESIDENCY V. PARSIS.

EUROPEANS DISPOSED OF FOR 195.

PARSIS MAKE 139 FOR 3 WICKETS.

PRESIDENCY.		PARSIS.	
1st Innings	195	1st Innings	(for 3 wkts.) 139

The second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced yesterday on the Esplanade, when the Presidency met the Parsis. The start, which was made shortly after 11 a.m., was witnessed by over 10,000 spectators. The Presidency, who had first knock at wicket, were all disposed of for 195, while the Parsis had knocked up 139 runs for the loss of 3 wickets only, when stumps were drawn for the day. The balance of the day's play therefore remains very much in favour of the Parsis, as they have run up their present total for the loss only of three wickets; and provided the wicket remains in a fairly good condition to-day, they should top their opponents' total by a wide margin.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

It was the good fortune of the spectators to witness yesterday quite as attractive cricket as they had seen during the second innings of the Hindus on the previous day. The start yesterday was made at 11-5 and in all they had 295 minutes' play when stumps were drawn for the day at 5-30 p.m. and in this space of time no less than 334 runs were knocked up at the rate of a little over one run per minute. This was the average rate of scoring but at certain stages of the game the pace was much faster and the Parsis scored their first hundred runs in 60 minutes. The Presidency made their total of 195 in 200 minutes while the Parsis made theirs of 139 in 90 minutes. The wicket was found to be in good condition in the morning and though in the afternoon the ball started kicking up in an awkward manner it played easy and fast on the whole.

PRESIDENCY'S BATTING FAILURE.

In view of the good condition of the wicket, the Presidency batsmen could not be said to have acquitted themselves creditably against the Parsi bowling. Captain G. J. V. Weigall, the ex-captain of Kent, who skippered the Presidency side, and Captain Loverton, and Mr. Garnett played very well indeed, but apart from these three brilliant exceptions, the rest of the team failed to achieve anything substantial against the Parsi attack. Though with the single exception of J. G. C. Scott, the whole side is new to Quadrangular cricket and unaccustomed to the peculiarities of the Bombay pitch, they can by no means be called a weak side, including as it does two men who have played for first-class counties, a third for a minor county and a fourth for the M.C.C. Some of them did not seem to be in form and this would in some measure extenuate their failure but their downfall must in the main be ascribed to the strength of the Parsi attack, and if the efforts of the bowlers had been ably seconded by smart fielding, the Presidency score would have fallen very short of the actual figures. Though the Parsi fielding was on the whole keen, some very bad mistakes were made, no less than five catches being dropped.

CAPT. WEIGALL'S MASTERLY INNINGS.

By far the best batting display of the day was given by Captain G. J. V. Weigall. Going in second wicket down, the Presidency skipper was the last man out, and though with the exception of Laverton and Garnett, all his other colleagues found themselves constantly in difficulties with the bowling, he met all the Parsi attack with superb confidence and made some exceedingly beautiful strokes which were loudly applauded by the spectators. His timing was perfect and it was a treat to watch the masterly fashion in which he cut the Parsi bowlers time after time. There is no more unnerving sight for a batsman than the collapse of his colleagues at the other end; and yet, while the rest of the Presidency men—with the exception, of course, of Captain Laverton—were falling like nine pins before the Parsi attack, the Presidency skipper continued making a most gallant effort to retrieve the falling fortunes of his side, and indeed but for his invaluable innings, the Presidency total would have been considerably smaller. His brilliant innings of 61 included no less than six 4's and was faultless except for a rather hot chance which he gave at an early stage of his career. The seventh-wicket stand made by him with Captain Laverton's assistance was a memorable one. The Presidency score at the fall of the sixth wicket was only 84, and it appeared as if the whole side would be out for a little over a hundred, when however, the two batsmen stopped the rot by a most praiseworthy effort and were not separated until they had added very nearly a hundred runs for the seventh wicket. Captain Laverton also played well for his 51, which was the next highest individual score on his side but his innings was not quite faultless, he could have been caught when at 37. Garnett also deserves credit for his useful innings of 31

ATTRACTIVE PARSI BATTING.

The Parsis did not open in a promising fashion, as they had made only 8 when they lost one of their finest batsmen, Dr. Kanga, and matters did not improve when they lost two other good bats, Kapadia and Chothia, for an addition of only 47 runs. Then, however, came one of the very best stands ever made in the annals of the Quadrangular contests. Driver and Ghandhi, who were responsible for this great stand, played most attractive cricket, and boundary strokes became the order of the day during their partnership. The frequent changes in Presidency bowling had no effect whatever on the two batsmen, who continued to hit out in merry fashion, treating the spectators to a most exhilarating cricket, and they were unseparated when stumps were drawn for the day. Their partnership has so far produced 84 runs and in view of the confident manner in which they are batting, it should be productive of much more today. Ghandhi's effort was not altogether faultless as he was missed once, but the innings of his colleague was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. The Presidency bowling yesterday was to some extent below its average usual strength seen in past years, but this should not be allowed to detract much from the merit of the two batsmen's effort.

The Parsi fielding was not up to the mark and several very easy catches were dropped. Their bowling however, was good on the whole. Daruwala and Vatcha bowled well, the former, who is playing for the first time in Quadrangular cricket, securing five wickets for 57 runs and the latter 4 for 71.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The second match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament commenced yesterday on the Esplanade, when the Presidency met the Parsis. Over 10,000 spectators witnessed the start, which was made at 11-5 a.m. The Presidency won the toss and elected to bat, Capt. Betham and Mr. F. M. Garnet opening the Presidency innings, the Parsi attack being delivered by Vatcha at the northern end, and Daruwala at the Gymkhana end. Betham opened the Presidency account with a single off Vatcha, Garnett responding with a like number. The Presidency early met with a disaster as the score stood only at 8 when Betham played in, Vatcha being the successful bowler (8—1—6). Captain Studd joined Garnett and finely sent Daruwala to the western boundary, signalling 10. Some singles followed and Garnett put up 20 on the board with a two off Daruwala, whom in the next over Stud finely put to leg for 4. At 27 Studd was leg before wicket to Daruwala (27—2—10).

THE HALF CENTURY REACHED.

Captain Vasey, the next man in, offered a hot chance to Vatcha off his own bowling, which the bowler failed to accept. At 34 Mirza relieved Daruwala at the Gymkhana end. At 40, Daruwala failed to accept a hot catch offered by Vasey off Vatcha. Vasey however did not long survive this second life, for shortly after he was leg before wicket to Vatcha (56—3—12). Captain G. J. V. Weigall, the Presidency skipper, now partnered Garnett. The latter who was playing beautiful cricket, and had contributed 30, uptil now, seemed good for a big score, but a little later Mirza got past his defence with a beatiful off-break delivery (60—4—31). Scott joined his skipper and some time after beautifully cut Mirza to the boundary.

At 69, Vatcha had Scott beautifully caught by Chothia in the slips. (69-5-7.) Captain L. A. F. Weigall joined Captain G. J. V. Weigall, who at this stage had a "life." F. Kapadia at wicket missing a catch off Mirza. The rate of scoring had been slow from the start, only 70 runs being scored in 90 minutes. L. Weigall now quickened the pace a bit by hitting Mirza to the leg boundary. At 83 Daruwala was again entrusted with the attack in place of Mirza, and with his fifth delivery he scattered L. Weigall's wickets with a beautiful delivery. (84-6-9.) Captain Laverton now partnered the Presidency skipper. The batsmen were found to be in considerable difficulty with Vatcha's bowling, who was bowling very well indeed. The Presidency had made 92 runs for 6 wickets at 1 p.m., when play was adjourned for lunch.

56 RUNS IN 30 MINUTES.

The Presidency had so far fared badly, having lost six wickets for only 90 runs. On the resumption after lunch, however, matters improved considerably for them. Laverton snicked Vatcha to the boundary, bringing up the century amid cheering, which was renewed on G. Weigall finely cutting Daruwala to the Esplanade Road boundary. The Presidency skipper made at this stage some very pretty strokes, his late cutting especially being much admired. He again sent Daruwala for 4, telegraphing 110. As he had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Parsi skipper, the latter now put on Mirza to bowl in place of Daruwala at the Gymkhana end. The change in bowling however had no effect on the ex-captain of Kent, who cut Mirza for 3 and next finely pulled Vatcha to the leg boundary, signalling 120. Laverton responded by hitting Mirza for 3. At 127 Vajifdar took up the attack from Vatcha, Weigall and Laverton getting a single each off the new bowler. 130 went up and Laverton made a magnificent boundary drive off Mirza. Laverton now also hit out, sending Vajifdar twice to the boundary, and telegraphing 140. The scoring pace had been very fast after the luncheon interval, 56 runs being scored in 30 minutes.

PRESIDENCY SKIPPER IN AGGRESSIVE MOOD.

150 went up amid cheering, and then Laverton skied one of Vatcha's deliveries, which Gandhi in the long field failed to hold. G. J. V. Weigall, the Presidency skipper, especially appeared to be in an aggressive mood. He again made several fine strokes, for which he was loudly cheered, and his colleague Laverton not to be out-done by his skipper finely hit Vatcha to the boundary, sending up 160.

At this stage Vatcha hurt his fingers, and retired for a while, N. M. Dinshaw of Karachi coming in as substitute. The score at this stage was 175, one hour's play from the start after the luncheon interval having realised 83 runs. Laverton's merry career at wicket then came to an end, as at 175 he was finely caught in the slips by Dinshaw off Daruwala, who had again taken up the attack. Laverton had played attractive cricket which was faultless except for a chance which he gave when his score stood at 37, and he had assisted his skipper to add 91 runs for the seventh wicket. His chief hits were six 4's. (175—7—51). Compton was now associated with the Presidency captain, who soon after reached his half century amid cheering. The new-comer had a short existence at wicket, being held in slips of Daruwala, Chothia bringing off a magnificent catch. (184—8—4). Somers Cox, the next man in, was quickly sent back, Vatcha, who had returned, getting past his defence. (185—9—1). Fawcett joined Weigall, who hit Daruwala for 4, telegraphing 190.

The Presidency innings terminated at 3-30 p.m. with the total at 195, Weigall being caught at wicket by F. Kapadia off Daruwala. (195—10—61).

PARSIS' FIRST INNINGS.

The Parsis commenced their first innings at 4 p.m., Kanga and Driver facing Somers Cox and Laverton. Kanga sent the very first delivery he got from Cox to the boundary. The Parsis then met with a disaster, as Kanga who had opened in brilliant fashion, was shortly after held at wicket by Fawcett off Cox. (8-1-7.) D. Kapadia, the next man in, started with a magnificent boundary drive off Cox, Driver responding with a 4 off Laverton. 20 went up quickly and Driver splendidly pulled Cox to the leg boundary. 30 followed soon and then Driver twice pulled Cox to the leg boundary, 40 being telegraphed. At this stage, the Umpire disallowed an appeal against Kapadia for a catch in the slips by Compton off L. Weigall, but subsequently allowed it. (41-2-8.) Chothia joined Driver, who again made a fine pull to the boundary, this time off Laverton, and a few singles brought up the half century amid cheering. Chothia now got a 4 off Weigall, but was shortly after finely held at point by Scott off Weigall. (55-3-7.) Gandhi, who next partnered Driver, was missed by Fawcett at wicket off Laverton. Encouraged by the new lease of life, he finely drove Laverton to the southern boundary and in the next over turned Weigall to leg for 4. Seventy was signalled and Betham relieved Laverton.

100 RUNS IN 60 MINUTES.

Ghandhi and Driver had been scoring pretty freely but they now banged away in the merriest fashion. They hit out with great vigour and decision and quickly sent up the first century amid loud cheering, the hundred runs coming as the result of an hour's play, which was a faster rate than at any stage of the Presidency innings. 110 and 120 quickly followed, and Driver with yet another fine pull to leg for 4 reached his half century. Ghandhi then lifted Weigall over the western boundary, the ball finding a lodging on the Islam Gymkhana tent The batsmen continued to hit out, and the Parsis had made 139 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

THE PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Capt. G. L. Betham b Vatcha	6
Mr. F. M. Garnett b Mirza	31
Capt. E. B. T. Studd l-b-w b Daruwala	10
Capt. G. H. Vasey l-b-w b Vatcha	12
Capt. G. J. V. Weigall (capt.) c F. Kapadia b Daruwala	61
Mr. J. G. C. Scott c Chothia b Vatcha	7
Capt. L. A. F. Weigall b Daruwala	9
Capt. G. A. Laverton c substitute b Daruwala	51
Mr. J. A. Compton c Chothia b Daruwala	4
Mr. S. J. Somers Cox b Vatcha	1
Mr. A. H. Fawcett (not out)	1
Extras	2
Total	195

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.) c Fawcett b Cox	7
D. D. Driver (not out)	62
D. K. Kapadia c Compton b L. Weigall	8
S. M. Chothia c Scott b L. Weigall	7
S. Ghandhi (not out)	50
K. Irani; H. Vajifdar; F. Kapadia; B. Mirza; P. Daruwala and M. B. Vatcha; to bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts.)	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Vatcha	34	71	8	4
Daruwala	18	57	2	5
Mirza	14	36	4	1
Vajifdar	8	26	1	0
Kanga	1	3	0	0

Umpires: Messrs. Shums A. Tyebji and Goradia.

Scorers: Messrs. M. J. M. Divecha and B. D. Kelseker.

PRESIDENCY BATTING.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 7, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS—IV.

We can hardly believe that, in face of the grave allegations made by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy before the Industrial Commission of favouritism shown by Government departments in the placing of vast orders for Army supplies to certain firms of European proprietorship, and the facts which we have now placed before the public, the Government of India will desire to evade a public enquiry into the whole matter. That, indeed, is the only way in which the public can get that assurance to which they are entitled, that this highly improper preferential treatment and alleged scandalous waste of public money does not exist, or that, if it does, or has existed, it will at once be stopped and the troops in the field, and the public who have to pay for it all, will be protected from these grave abuses. It is the only way in which the ugly impression caused by the extraordinary conduct of Sir Thomas Holland,—who behaved as though he held a brief for the authorities concerned,— that there has been a move in official quarters to suppress the matter, can be removed from the public mind. We consider we have gone quite far enough into the question and produced sufficient evidence to show that such public investigation is imperative. We shall, therefore, conclude our discusion of the matter by recapitulating for the guidance of the authorities and such body as may be appointed to carry out an investigation, the general history of the whole business and the chief points to be elucidated. Before doing so, there is one detail which comes as a sort of appendix to the general indictment, which may be mentioned, since it serves to strengthen a belief, which we have often enough heard expressed in well-informed quarters, that there is a general looseness of control, inefficiency of supervision and grave waste and extravagance going on in connection with Army supplies in more than one direction. We understand that formerly Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons used to supply spare tent pins to the Army at one anna and six pies per head and are still prepared to do so. But, it is alleged, that the Munitions Board are paying Railways and certain other factories at least three times the rate for an inferior quality of article. A few days ago two wagonloads of these pins were taken to the Bombay depot. We believe they are still there, and we suggest that some impartial expert, or more than one, should be allowed to inspect them. This matter, it may be added, is extremely relevant to the allegation that the Munitions Board includes nobody who can be regarded as expert or experienced in these matters.

Now to summarise the main question. Prior to the war, as we understand, only the Arsenal section of the Ordnance Department bought tents for the Army. This practice had been in force for about half-a-century and the specification now in force is the result of this fifty years' experience and may be regarded as about as perfect as it can be. This specification, as we have said, is approved by the Commander-in-Chief and nobody else has any authority to sanction any departure from it. After the outbreak of the war, in its early stages, the Arsenal section were obtaining tents at from Rs. 362 to Rs. 382 per cent from Indian contractors. Until then, as we are informed, the Cawnpore Mills had never supplied tents to the Ordnance Department. After the war, however, they were entrusted with large orders, which have gone on increasing, while the orders given to Indian firms have decreased *pro rata* almost to vanishing point. *Pari passu* with the increase of orders to the Cawnpore Mills the rates paid to them have also increased, "partly," as we have been officially informed, to allow for "European supervision," and partly for reasons which are shrouded in mystery. More than once have these mills been allowed to increase their prices, with the result that they are now paid about Rs. 475 for a tent, which the Indian contractor has to provide for Rs. 425. Indian contractors, it may be noted, are not confined to Bombay but are to be found at Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. They all have to deal, we believe, with the Arsenal section of the Ordnance Department, and they are tied down most strictly by the officers of that department, and rightly so, to standard specification, and they are kept at the level of payment we have mentioned, of which they do not complain, except in so far as Cawnpore gets a much higher price. On the other hand, the Cawnpore suppliers do not deal with the experienced officers of the Arsenal section but have throughout been under the control of an inspecting officer, who, it is officially admitted, prior to taking over this job, had no experience of inspecting and passing tents. It has been represented to us from an offical quarter that "no complaints are traceable of the quality or workmanship of tents supplied by the Cawnpore Mills and supplied to Mesopotamia," and that "this absence of any complaint is suggestive of the efficiency of the inspection, though carried out by an officer who, until the outbreak of the war, had no experience of tents." But putting aside for the present any "question of "traceable" complaints of tents supplied to Mesopotamia,"—we are somewhat intrigued by the curious wording,

we are informed that it is a fact, that it has been represented on more than one occasion to the proper authorities, that these tents are not up to the standard specification and possess various defects of one kind or another. And then we have the startling fact that Indian makers who were supplied with a specially selected Cawnpore tent as a sample to guide them, found that it was not up to the official specification and possessed various defects, and that *this is now officially admitted and they have been asked months afterwards to return it to the Department on this account.* Therefore there is a very strong case for supposing that, not only have the Cawnpore people been favoured with enormous orders at greatly higher prices, representing, as we are informed, an extra expenditure of from 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees in the course of a few months, but that they have been allowed, judging alone from the official sample, to deviate from the official standard specification and to supply tents defective in other respects. There may be an explanation of all this, but it must be a very remarkable one, and on the face of it, one cannot help thinking that, if there is not, the result is one which might very reasonably be expected to follow from entrusting the work of inspecting and passing the bulk of the tents supplied to the Army to a single officer who had no experience of tents until the outbreak of the war. For want of experience and any untoward results arising therefrom an individual, who is thrust into a responsible job of this kind, is not himself to blame, but others are, and we want to know who they are! And we also want to know why, in defiance of all precedent and rule, as we understand it, this officer should have been privileged, not only to inspect and pass tents but also to make recommendations, first to the military authorities and later to the Munitions Board, for the payment of increased rates to those whose work he has to supervise and test,—and get them accepted.

So far as to the preference shown to Cawnpore firms, both in quantity of orders and in price, and the curious circumstances connected with it. On the other side we are presented with a picture of Indian contractors —people with long experience in the industry, —panting for orders and openly challenging any sort of public investigation of their claim to turn out tents, not only equal to those of their favoured rivals but "fifty per cent." better, at lower rates. And we find these Indian firms getting little doles and their tents, though subsequently passed and therefore presumably satisfactory, allowed to lie for months in depot awaiting approval, while a gallant General is without a proper tent for his accommodation because he refuses to enjoy a comfort that is denied to his sick and wounded. It is actually alleged that at one time, when Indian contractors, who had been patronised with trumpery orders for 75 to 125 tents, asked, on completion of the supply, for further orders, they were told the authorities had no orders to give them. Yet, within a few hours orders for as many as a thousand and, fifteen hundred tents at a time were placed with the Cawnpore Mills. This is the case that the Government has to face and it is a very grave one. Two things, it appears to us, are immediately essential:—

(1) that instructions should be without delay issued for orders for these supplies to be distributed impartially among those able to cope with them, that prices should be uniform and the whole question of price thoroughly and carefully revised, and that the work of inspection should be restored wholly and exclusively to the experienced Arsenal officers who are competent to deal with it; and

(2) that the whole question of these alleged abuses should be at once exhaustively investigated in public by a body in whose impartiality and competence the public can have confidence.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson's Inspiring Lead.

The Allies, and indeed the whole of humanity, may thank God for President Wilson! The man who used to make us despair of the soul of the American people by his Notes to Germany while the United States was still among the neutrals, now shows us a clarity of vision and a grasp of the essentials of the crisis through which the world is passing, which inspire us with fresh hope and determination to press forward with the task of freeing the world from the nightmare of German militarism, and dominance-hunger,—and not only German. President Wilson casts aside every selfish thought and interest and is prepared to throw the whole stake of his country's fortunes into the struggle between might and right. The United States had everything to gain for itself by keeping out of the war from the point of view of its immediate self-interest. But, under President Wilson's great and noble lead, it has recognised that nations like individuals owe a duty to their neighbours and that it is the duty of the strong to fight and make sacrifices for the weak, in order that the great principles of humanity may be maintained.

The Only Answer.

The other day Lord Landowne, a man who represents a party and a tradition that has stood in the past, though, of course, in a lesser degree of viciousness, for policies and principles, which, in the case of the Teutons have run riot and evolved a reckless and unscrupulous lust for power and dominance, unmitigated by a single generous, unselfish or humane instinct, startled his countrymen by pleading for a peace, which if it came now, would leave unsettled all the great issues for which the Allies are fighting and would bring greater ruin on the world than any from the material point of view from which Lord Lansdowne spoke could do. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" represents a principle of humanity that is not yet dead, and it applies to nations as well as to men. And on that principle we may ask, what shall it profit us if we save ourselves from financial and economic ruin if the world loses its soul? President Wilson gives Lord Lansdowne and all faint-hearted peace-mongers the right answer when he shows them that he is prepared to lead his people to the bitter end of the war, regardless of the further sacrifices that must be made, rather than yield one iota to the ugly thing of which Germany has shown us the face.

And the Only End.

More refreshing and more inspiring than all is President Wilson's uncompromising acceptance of the issue as one between the evil forces of autocracy and the humane ideals of democracy. We said the other day, that the "Allies could not impose on the Germans a form of Government they do not desire" even if they would, but that they do seek to make their peace when the time comes with the German people and not with Hohenzollernism or Junkerdom. President Wilson emphasised this in language which is unanswerable, on any ground but that of a selfishness, which puts those who display it on no higher plane than the ugly thing we are fighting. "No interference with Germany's internal affairs is intended," he said, but peace can only come when

> "the German people had spokesmen whose word would be believed and those spokesmen were ready to accept the common judgment of the nations regarding what henceforth should be the bases of law and covenant for the life of the world—then the United States would be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. That price would be full and impartial justice at every point, and to every nation which the final settlement must affect—our enemies as well as our friends."

For the sake of those who are not strong enough to defend themselves and to assert their right to the form of government they desire we have entered this struggle with autocracy. We can only end it with honour and right on our side when the enemy has been definitely bound down to recognise and accept that right, and, in binding down the enemy, we shall bind ourselves and the forces in our own midst which would oppose it if they could. Unless we do that we do lose our soul.

Our Little Junkers.

The following which we take from "The Empress," a Calcutta fortnightly, will be read with amusement:

> The quickest, cheapest, and most effective way out is to deport every mother's son who as much as breathes "Home Rule" after a given date, and close down every journal conveying disturbing ideas. There's sunny Ceylon for an internment camp; there's the equally sunny Andamans also, and with Mrs. Besant mothering her chastised children in their own tranquil atmosphere, India would be really free at last,—free from a crowd of noisy, unwanted, self-posted trouble-mongers, free under the guidance of a more skilled hand than her dusky own, free in her religions, her commerce, her arts, her intellectual pursuits, happiest of all in being free of politics.

That is exactly how the Germans have made Belgium happy! It is a pity there are no passports to Germany, or our friends of "The Empress" might have deported themselves to a more congenial soil, rather than be made so unhappy,—and ridiculous!—in India.

Bengal Conspiracy Committee.

According to the Legal correspondent of "New India," Justice Kumaraswami Sastri has been chosen to serve on the Bengal Conspiracy Committee, whose appointment was foreshadowed by Lord Ronaldshay the other day. It is quite possible that the rumour is well founded. We have heard from a reliable quarter that the Home authorities have suggested to the Government of India to include Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi on the Committee. This will create a shock of considerable magnitude in certain quarters but it will give great satisfaction to the people and will be a guarantee of the disinterestedness and strict impartiality of the Committee. We have no knowledge as to what attitude the Government of India will take up. The names of Tilak and Gandhi are like red rags to Indian bureaucrats. But the Government will do well to remember the tremendous volume of public opinion with which it has to reckon. If the Committee's findings are to be of a satisfactory character and if they are to be implicitly trusted by the large mass of people, it must include men whom the people trust implicitly.

FUTURE OF BURMA

DEPUTATIONS TO MR. MONTAGU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received this morning four Burma deputations. The Burmese community of Burma in general, the Burmese Merchants' Association and the Co-operative Societies made joint representation urging the separation o Burma from India, the status of a presidency for Burma, the reduction of land revenue and adequate representation of Burmans in all public bodies. The Youngmen's Buddhist Association General Council's address urged early the establishment of the Burma University and High Court, separation from India and a constitution similar to that of the self-governing units of the British Empire. The Burma National Karen Association's address admitted that the country was not yet in a fit state of self-government and advocated compulsory elementary education. The address of the Burma Provincial Congress desired that the Congress League scheme should be given effect to.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

LADY WILLINGDON'S ADDRESS.

The opening ceremony of the general meeting of the Association of Medical Women in India took place on Wednesday in the depot of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon C. I. presided. There was a large attendence of ladies and gentlemen, among whom the following were present:—Surgeon-General Lyons, I.M.S.; Colonel Street, I.M.S.; Colonel Reid, I.M.S.; Colonel Collins, I.M.S.; Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S.; Mrs. Orr; Mrs. Gray; Mr. J. D. Framji; Sir Narayan Rao Chandavarkar; Miss Dinwoodie; Miss Thacker; Mrs. Barr; Miss Shields; and members of the Association from all parts of India. Her Excellency spoke as follows:—

I regard it as a great compliment that your council should have invited me to preside at this "All-India" Conference of the Association of Medical Women in India and I had very much pleasure in accepting the invitation for two reasons in particular.

The first and most important is that, as you are perhaps aware, I have always taken a great interest in the question of medical attendance on women and children in India. Some progress has already been made, but a great deal still remains to be done, and I have no doubt that the urgent necessity of pressing on the solution of this problem, the significance of which for the welfare of the present and of future generations, cannot be exaggerated, will be an object to which this Association will devote serious attention and to which it will be able very materially to contribute.

The second reason for my gratification in being with you to-day is the pardonable pride I feel in the fact that it was in Bombay that the foundation stone was laid of this Association of the Women Doctors of India. Your organization now extends throughout the whole of India and has, I understand a membership roll of nearly three hundred. It has established a position in which it is recognised as a body entitled to be consulted in all matters relating to the medical work of women in India.

The journal of the Association performs, I have no doubt, a most useful function in maintaining a point of sympathetic contact and an *esprit de corps* especially valuable in a profession which has often to be practised in circumstances of great isolation and discouragement. These are achievements on which I can cordially congratulate you and I am sure you can confidently look forward to a future of increasing usefulness and importance.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

One of the greatest lessons we have learnt from the war is the extent to which women can undertake with success the most diverse forms of public duty. My own experience in connection with the work of the Women's Branch has profoundly impressed upon me the versatility, ability and self-sacrifice which women can bring to bear on a task which inspires and appeals to them.

An instance which will be of special interest to you is the recent appointment by the military authorities to the Freeman Thomas Hospital of a medical and surgical staff composed entirely of women. I think you must all feel a legitimate pride in this mark of confidence and wish all success to the devoted workers who have undertaken so responsible a task.

The lesson which the war has thus taught us will not, indeed I am confident it cannot be forgotten, when peace returns. Rather we must double our efforts and extend in every direction and on a permanent basis the organization of women's work. You have already made substantial progress, and I have every confidence that you will maintain and extend it in regard to one of the most important forms of work in which women can engage. I shall not detain you any longer from proceeding with your agenda but, with all my heart, I wish every success to your efforts which I greatest benefit not only to your profession, but to the people and especially the women and children of India.

Subsequently Dr. Agnes Scott, Vice-President of the Association (in the absence of the President Dr. Annette Benson), read a short history of the Association which was inaugorated in 1907.

She described the work the Association had been able to accomplish during its ten years of existence. Dr. Anna Kugler gave an address on the problems which the Association hopes to help to solve. These included the difficult conditions of child-birth, Infantile mortality, Training of Nurses etc.

Dr. Balfour described the share which members of the Association had taken in War service and mentioned that a unit of Women Doctors had recently been appointed to the Freeman Thomas Hospital in Bombay.

Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar gave an interesting account of the history of the Cama Hospital, Bombay. Surgeon-General Lyons, I.M.S., proposed a vote of thanks to her Excellency for presiding, which was warmly applauded. He also gave a short account of the development of women's work in the Bombay Presidency.

Meetings for members of the Association are being held; one was held yesterday, and the other will be held to-day. The morning meetings are held at the Freeman Thomas Hospital with the kind permission of the Officer Commending. And the evening meetings at the Y. W. C. A., with the kind permission of the Secretaries.

DECLARATION OF COTTON STOCKS.

FRENCH DECREE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 5.

Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

A decree orders declaration of cotton stocks with a view to requisition.

STRUGGLE NEAR BOURLON WOOD.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ASIAGO.

ATTACK NEAR BOURLON WOOD.

OUR POSITIONS IMPROVED.

ENEMY ASSAULT REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 6.

A British communiqué says two minor attacks in the neighbourhood of Gonnelieu were successfully repulsed. Local fighting took place to our advantage in the neighbourhood of Lavacquerie. A more serious enemy attack in this area with considerable force this afternoon was repulsed after severe fighting. Our artillery broke up the infantry advancing to attack in the neighbourood of Bourlon wood and Moeuvres. Hostile artillery was active northward of Menin road, where we slighly improved our positions and also repulsed reconnoitrers.

HAVOC ON ENEMY.

SPLENDID WORK OF AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 6.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says our aircraff yesterday dropped 118 bombs on an aerodrome northward of Douai village and the machinegun emplacements in battle area. They fired several thousand rounds at troops. None is missing. This afternoon we raided the large railway juction sidings at Zweisrucken and the works at Saarbrucken obtaining many direct hits and causing two large fires. Antiaircraft fire was heavy and accurate, but all our machines returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MEUSE.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 6.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly lively artillery firing on the right of the Meuse. We brought down yesterday two German aeroplanes and forced six others to land in their own lines.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 6.

French communiqué says there was intermittent artillery liveliness at Craonne and Moronvilliers. It was violent on the Beaumont-Bois-des-Fosses front. Two civilians were killed in a air raid on Dunkirk.

GEN. BRADFORD DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Brigadier-General R. B. Bradford, V. C. youngest brigadier-general in the army, aged twenty-six has died of wounds.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 6.

A German auxiliary cruiser, believed to be "Bothnia," has struck a mine in Southern Sound and sunk in a few minutes. It is reported that lives were lost.

GENERAL WEYGAND ON WAR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 6.

M. Clemenceau, Premier, informed a journalist that General Weygand replaces General Foch in the Allied War Council, M. Clemenceau desiring to retain General Foch in Paris.

RECRUITS FOR FLYING CORPS.

LORD MONTAGU'S MISSION IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 6.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has arrived in Canada to lecture on aviation with the object of securing recruits for Flying Corps, after which he will proceed to India to resume his official duties.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

PRINCIPALS TO OBSERVE GOVERNMENT WISHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

A Government order says:—Representations have been received from various college authorities that while they are in complete agreement with the policy underlying G. O. No. 559, dated 1st May, 1917, namely the desirability of preventing the participation of students in politics, the terms of the order as regards attendance of undergraduates students at political meetings are unduly rigid and deprive the principal of the descretion which rightly belongs to him as the head, of the college. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises the force of this criticism and while maintaining the policy of the Government order, has come to the conclusion that this can best be secured by entrusting its enforcement to heads of colleges who will exercise their discretion, in the circumstances of their respective institutions. He has accordingly resolved to commit to heads of colleges this discretion believing that these authorities will loyally carry out the wish of Government in this matter, and that in so doing they will receive in a full measure the support of the parents and guardians of students.

FIGHTING ON ASIAGO.

VIOLENT ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

ADVADCED LINES WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy with a formidable array of artillery and increased forces attacked yesterday on the Asiago plateau. We firmly held up the first assault. The enemy gained some positions, but did not weaken our resistance.

The enemy carried out a double attack at Melette. We decisively repulsed the first of these assaults on the south-western slopes of the Melette di Gallio, taking a hundred prisoners. The second attack between Mt. Tondarecar and Mt. Badenecche, lasting throughout the night resulted in the occupation of some trenches, causing our withdrawal of advanced lines. We destroyed five bridges over the Zenson and inflicted losses on the enemy in the river bend.

BRITISH CAPTURES TILL NOV 26

180,951 ON ALL FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that to November 26th we had taken 180,951 prisoners on all fronts of whom 127,102 were Germans and 2,092 Austrians and Bulgarians.

STUPENDOUS BATTLE PREDICTED.

PREPARATIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

A "C. and M. Gazette." cable says:—Austrians in Trentino are taking special precautions against their movements being observed. The message exactly predicts an early and stupendous battle. An American correspondent with the French in Italy says that as the French resistance at Verdun enabled the Allies to complete the organisation of their armies, so the Italian resistance on Mount Grappa has permitted the British and French armies to perfect their organisation. The enemy will find an impassable barrier to the further invasion of Italy.

A correspondent on the British front cites as proof of the bitterness with which Germans are fighting, the fact that two officers blew out their brains in preference to surrendering to the accused English while a non-commissioned officer committed harikari before our men by thrusting his bayonet into his entrails.

CIVILIANS IN TRUCE.

MASSES DESIRE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 6.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Petrograd says most of the Russian delegates who are negotiating armistice are civilians. If pourperlers break down it is improbable that the bulk of the Russian army can be restored to fighting condition, for whatever, Bolshevik authority may be, it is indisputable that the masses ardently desire peace.

KORNILOFF ESCAPES.

Korniloff escaped with four hundred Caucasian troops from Bykhoff and reached Orsha yesterday morning.

FLIGHT OF EX-MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Dukhonin declined to leave the headquarters, although he was given the opportunity.

Four maximalist shock battalions have been sent to Kieff.

Ex-Ministers who signed the manifesto on Friday were ordered to be interned at Kronstadt but fled.

PROGRESS OF ANARCHY.

SEPARATE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

TROTZKY'S REMONSTRANCE TO ALLIED ATTACHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

A message to "The Times" from Petrograd, dated the 30th November, states that in consequence of protests of the French and the American attachés at Headquarters against separate armistice, Trotzky addressed a remonstrance to the Allied diplomats declaring that he cannot allow the Allied Diplomats or military agents to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia or to endeavour to re kindle the civil war. He concluded that a repetition of such acts would provoke the

KERENSKY'S BOURGEOIS GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTION BY ALL-RUSSSAN CONGRESS OF PEASANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

A wireless message from Petrograd states that the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Deputies has passed a resolution that "Dilatory action of Kerensky's bourgeois government regarding the distribution of land was criminal."

The Congress demanded that all land of any agricultural value together with livestock, farm buildings and implements belonging to the farmers, who are not sole workers, should be forthwith transferred to the Land Committees to distribute among the peasants.

RUSSIAN CHAOS AND BULGAR AMBITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

A "C. and M. Gazette" cable says:—Rodoslavoff told the Sobranje that Bulgaria could not reject Russian overtures, because she had attained her object of uniting Bulgaria in one kingdom including Macedonia, Mortava and the Dobrunja. This would form the foundation of all pourparlers.

ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW.

KALEDIN AT THE HEAD OF COSSACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

A "C. and M. Gazette" cable says:—A Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News Agency quoting dispatches from Haparanda says that only part of the ssian army has agreed to the Bolshevik armistice. General Kaledin in command of 100,000 Cossacks and well supported by artillery and infantry has surrounded Kostov and is on the road to Moscow.

ALLEGED OVERTURES BY ROUMANIAN TROOPS.

NO TRUTH IN SHAMEFUL AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Press Bureau states that there is no truth whatever in the shameful Austrian official statement that the Roumanian troops have made overtures to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for armistice.

CHECK TO ENEMY FRATERNISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 6.

A Rumanian communiqué says that Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. We stopped German officers carrying manifestoes and proclamations.

ARMISTICE DISCUSSIONS.

WANTED A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 6.

A Telegram from Petrograd to the "Daily Mail" dated 4th. instant. says that armistice delegations met at Vilna yesterday when it was decided to leave the peace discussions to a European conference.

LUDENDORFF'S BOAST.

BRITISH CONTROL HINDENBURG SYSTEM.

EFFORTS TO CHECK ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 6 p.m. Dec. 6.

A High British military authority in the course of his weekly review said there was little doubt that von Ludendorff himself planned and superintended the recent counter-attack. For the famous Hindenburg line had been designed by von Ludendorff who had said that if the British ever broke through, he would produce from his reserves a battle of manoeuvres in which he would certainly be victorious. Although the enemy lost extraordinarily heavily, he had made substantial gains, for he had got back a bit of the ridge overlooking the Canal. Part of our salient having gone, the supply of men on the front now formed was a matter of some difficulty and, that being so, the enemy had got us to some extent in an awkward position and some adjustment of our line might be necessary.

ALLEGED CHECK.

For the first time since May, 1915, the enemy had taken some of our guns, but we had taken 650 of his including 510 this year. Even if the adjustment of our line and a slight withdrawal in the north became necessary the fact remained that we possess the whole of the Hindenburg system along ten miles, and have taken many more guns and prisoners than the enemy, but the enemy might claim that he had definitely checked our advance.

The speaker reaffirmed that the attack in Italy had been definitely checked.

The situation in Palestine was unchanged. In conclusion he emphasised that it was in self-defence that we had driven Germans out of South-West and East Africa.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Admiralty states that the arrivals during the week numbered 2,174 and sailings 2,133. Sixteen vessels over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arr vals	SUNK.			Fishing vessels	Unsuccessful attacks
		Sailings.	Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons.		
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
" 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
" 13	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
" 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
" 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
" 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	3	5	17
" 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
" 17	2897	2903	27	5	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	6	11	16
" 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
" 18	2823	2920	14	4	8	12
" 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
" 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
" 15	2776	2666	14	2	2	13
" 22	2838	2764	15	3	2	12
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2680	2742	11	2	0	16
" 10	2519	2632	14	2	3	5
" 17	2154	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2648	2689	17	8	0	7
" 31	2285	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2370	8	4	—	6
" 14	2125	2307	1	5	1	8
" 21	2531	2463	10	7	0	2
" 28	2058	2112	14	7	—	8
Dec. 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 6.

Shipping returns for week ending 2nd instant record 362 arrivals and 338 departures. One steamer over fifteen hundred tons and one under were lost.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 6.

French shipping returns record 839 arrivals and 816 departures. Two steamers above sixteen hundred tons and two under were sunk. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

U. S. AGAINST AUSTRIA

IMPENDING WAR DECLARATION.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED INTO REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Joint Congress Resolution has been introduced into the Representatives declaring existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary since noon to-day.

WHY WAR WITH AUSTRIA IS ADVISABLE.

U. S. FORCE MAY HAVE TO AID ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 6.

The Associated Press correspondent in Washington learns that in conversation with the Congressional leaders before leaving the Capitol on Tuesday, President Wilson said that declaration of war against Austria was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to have American soldiers aid Italy.

SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR.

FURTHER TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 6.

The following is the text of President Wilson's reference to the spirit in which he was of opinion settlement after the war should be made:—

The very deep wrongs committed in this war will have to be righted. That is a matter of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her Allies. The world will not permit commission of similar wrongs as means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare to disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very unsophisticated standards of right and wrong is the air all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live.

DISADVANTAGES OF GERMAN PEOPLE.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people have not been permitted under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world in either thought or purpose. They have been allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for their Government. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of tides that now run in the hearts and consciousness of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with those tides.

The Congress enthusiastically and wildly cheered President Wilson's speech especially the recommendations of war against Austria and that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations of rigorous measures against aliens were also loudly applauded.

COTTON WAGES QUESTION.

LANCASHIRE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Dec. 6.

The Committee of Production has decided to intervene in the cotton wages question in Lancashire by which three hundred thousand persons are directly affected. Parties will meet the Government representatives in Manchester on Thursday when it is hoped that a settlement will be reached. The Cotton Control Board has decided that over seventy-five per cent of spindles using American cotton and over eighty-five per cent of looms may run exclusively for Government purposes. Firms at present running over forty-five per cent spindles for Government will be allowed to run an additional twenty per cent by licence for private purposes, and sixty per cent of all looms will be permitted to run without licence and seventy per cent by licence. Firms running over fifty-five per cent of looms for Government will be licensed to run an additional twenty per cent privately.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION AND FETE.

THE WIND UP.

A TRIUMPH OF ORGANIZATION.

The great Industrial Exhibition and Fete, flickered and faded on Wednesday night. During the past ten days it has proved a triumph of organisation, and a huge financial success. It would not be at all surprising to find statues of all those who battled heroically to complete its success, erected in the Town Hall. They more than merited immortality in marble, if nothing else. The Exhibition owed its inception primarily to her Excellency Lady Willingdon who has very righteously been created Dame Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of her Excellency's wonderful activities in connection with the war. Lady Willingdon was fortunate indeed in having enlisted the co-operation of a strong Committee. They were Mr. W. C. Shepherd (Chairman), Mr. C. D. Baker, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji, Mr. J. E. Needham, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Captain F. W Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. G. Wittet. But while these Exhibition officials worked hard, none worked harder than Mr. J. E. Jackson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, assisted by Mr. J. D. Antia. Their work has been a work of love, and of an eminently patriotic character. There are a great many others who have cheerfully submitted to the torments of ten evenings and ten nights, so long as the Red Cross Fund was benefitted by their exertions. Let us take them categorically. The General Collecting Committee comprised Mrs. C. C. Fowler, (President), Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Latif, Mrs. Masina, Mrs. Sawyer, Dr. Mrs. De Monte, Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. Taleyarkhan, Miss Abraham, Mrs. Singhanee and Mrs. Mercer. Theatres and Entertainments controlled by Mrs. J. E. Jackson, Mr. J. McGrath, and Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe. The Cafe in Elphinstone Circle garden, although a dubious financial success, was in charge of a sub-committee consisting of Mr. A. Forbes Smith, Mr. Inneker, Mr. A. H. Goymer, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. P. Rose, and Mr. F. Gosney, Captain F. W. Wilson, Mr. F. P. McAlpin, Mr. N. Maughan, Mr. A. Pentreat has done yeoman services to the Exhibition and Fete. It is impossible to overlook Mrs. Ashton-Street's splendid supervision of the "Christmas Bazaar" and Indian Village, Major M. L. Ferrar and Major J. C. Coldstream's supervision of the Museum of War Trophies, and above all, the glories of the Wedgewood Club where Captain and Mrs. Kettalack, Mrs. Batley, Mrs. Boyagis, and Mr. H. G. Weber presided on the Committee. The Side-Shows have commanded almost daily notice in the "Chronicle", yet the "Christmas Bazaar" should finally be mentioned to remind the world that there are willing and cheerful workers in India ready to prop a really praiseworthy object. At the "Christmas Bazaar" they were:—Covent Garden: Mrs. Millard, Lady Batchelor, Mrs. Lawless Hepper; Adam Stall: Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hughes; Eve Stall: Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Orr White, "Manicure," Mrs. Sisson; Corbeille de Bijoux: Lady Dorabji Tata, Lady Nethersole; India: Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Talyarkhan; Wounded Soldiers: *The Matrons of five British War Hospitals*: Miss Murphy, Miss Knapp, Miss McNally, Miss Harvey, Miss Davies; *The Work Visitors*: Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Huddlestone, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Moir, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Blumenstock; *The Art Visitors*: Mrs. Forbes-Smith, Mrs. Innes-Kerr, Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. Hamilton; Pot Pourri: Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs. Meyer-Nissim; The Thatched House: Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Stileman, Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Mrs. T. Moore, Mrs. Hebblethwaite, Mrs. Malcolm Hogg, Mrs. Humphreys; Japan: Mrs. Pentreath, Mrs. Fitzgerald; The Studio: Mrs. Forbes-Smith, Mrs. Kent, Miss Sandes-Magill; Variety Stall: Catholic Ladies Association and the Sisters Superior of the Bandra, Dadar, Parel, Clare Rd. Convents and St. Joseph's Foundling Home; The Bakeries: Mrs. George McPherson, Mrs. Julius Muller, Mrs. Advani; Madame Chic: Miss Watson, Mrs. Dunn and Miss Ferrers Nicholson; The Paris Garden: Mrs. Gahagan, Miss Abraham, Mrs. Davis; The Meena Bazaar: Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Dehdashti: Noah's Ark and Chritsmas Tree: Mrs. K. McI. Kemp, Mrs. Abraham; The English Cottage and Fortune Teller: Mrs. Harry Hodgekinson; Camera Corner: Mr. Clifton.

WEDNESDAY'S WIND UP.

On Wednesday the Exhibitions and Fete were visited by exhibitors, and although the bulk of exhibits were sold out, and the Christmas Bazaar looked forlorn, still a tremendous amount of business was done with the debris, and auctions in all directions were unrestricted. The gross takings up to last night amounted to no less than rupees three and a half lakhs a revenue which went clean beyond the anticipations of the Executive. To this amount the "India" stall controlled by Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Talyarkhan, contributed the large slice of Rs. 49,000. Mrs. Marten's admirable exertions to rake in as much money as possible resulted in her sending in a cheque to Mr. Jackson on Wednesday for Rs. 1,678-4 collected on behalf of the "India" stall through Mr. Chitre, Acting Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes who squeezed judges, vakils and the staff of the Court. On Wednesday night again, Rs. 15,000 was showelled in, and Rs. 20,000 turned up from the stall that

(Continued on page 8.)

SCANDAL OF SUPPLIES TO OFFICIALS.

CONSTITUTION OF DIVISIONAL CONFERENCES.

DEBATE ON BEGGAR PROBLEM.

(By our Special Representative.)

The earlier part of yesterday's proceedings was taken up with the consideration of a most grave administrative abuse in Sind. Mr. Bhurgri asked that a committee be appointed to consider what measures should be taken for the supervision of free supplies obtained from the people for the benefit of officers of Government touring in the province, of the illegal tax levied by subordinate revenue officers from the people originally for the ostensible purpose of village supplies and of the practice of extracting labour from the people for various purposes connected with official touring. He pointed out that these three abuses were intimately connected with each other and that they owed their origin to the touring system. In describing the first of these, he showed how nominal and almost apologetic was the character of the payments made to the people and, what was worse, how even these payments did not reach the poor suppliers and were absorbed by the establishments of the officers concerned; how though the existence of the evil had been recognised by Government and it was penalised by a resolution, the latter had become practically a dead letter, whereas the evil had almist assumed the proportion of a calamity on the people concerned.

An Intolerable Burden.

While he traced the evil to the touring system, "he did not condemn the system but urged that all unnecessary touring should be done away with. He pleaded, finally, that if in checking the evil the Government had not adopted a hole-and-corner method but taken the public into their confidence, there would have been no need for him to move his resolution. He anticipated the argument of his critic that the evil had its origin in the hospitality of the agricultural classes of Sind by showing that, what was originally a pleasant duty had now become an intolerable burden. Mr. Patel was so much impressed by the picture of the hardships of Sind villagers which Mr. Bhurgri had depicted that he could not help wondering whether Sind was part of a country under enlightened British rule. Mr. Peer Bux apparently had too much faith in Government resolutions to believe that the evils condemned had not disappeared by the mere issuing of these resolutions. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind took refuge in the attempt to show that the gloomy picture depicted by Mr. Bhurgri was exaggerated, but he himself made enough admissions to show that the abuses Mr. Bhurgri denounced did exist to a considerable extent. He based his opposition to an investigation by a committee on the characteristically bureaucratic delusion that "there is this difficulty of these public committees that those who know most about the things are unwilling to come forward and give evidence." Mr. Hidayatula made a strong case against the abuses but was content to leave the matter entirely to the Commissioner.

Outrageous Abuses.

The Thakore of Kerwada and Mr. Paranjpye considered the abuses outrageous. Referring to the notion that these abuses had their origin in the hospitality of the Sind agriculturists the latter said this reminded him of the common fallacy that humanity in India was quite different from humanity elsewhere, a fallacy which was also, for example responsible for another notion that criminals in India are too willing to make confessions. Mr. Cadell seemed annoyed at Mr. Bhurgri's temerity and was inclined to insinuate that the latter's real object was to attack the touring system. Mr. Patell, taking his case from Mr. Cadell, went much further and said, with bureaucratic virtuosity, that the abuses complained of were deeply-rooted in the habits of the people themselves and the ways of the subordinate officials. Mr. Carmichael was more sympathetic and, admitting the existence of evils, thought the best way of dealing with them was to leave the matter to the Commissioner. But he expressed his willingness to have Mr. Bhurgri in reply emphatically repudiated the matter investigated by a committee, the insinuation made by some of the official speakers that he wanted to see the touring system abolished altogether. He contended that he only wanted to abolish unnecessary touring and the avoidable evils associated with all touring in Sind. The resolution was accepted.

Mr. Kamat's Proposal.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Kamat. He desired that there should be held periodically in each division a conference to which Heads of Departments and non-officials of standing from the districts might be invited, with power to them to move recommendatory resolutions on matters of public interest, under a prescribed procedure. He detailed the advantages of such conferences, such as diminishing the volume of unnecessary correspondence and reducing the work of the Legislative Council. But the greatest advantage, he urged, would be the association of the people with the general administration. Being as he said, one of the most occupied of Government officials, Mr. Seddon considered the proposal with a feeling akin to dismay. He referred to the amount of time he and his colleagues had to spend—he almost said to waste—in the work of the Council, what with its discussions and the like the proposed conference would only be another "burden." Having perfect faith in the present machinery of administration he thought the persons who would do the talking in the Conference would not really be the people with real grievances, but their representatives, while under the present system he and other officers toured all over the Presidency and saw that the grievance of every one was listened to and redressed. "Our salvation", he concluded, "is not in conferences. What we want is not so much talking but more action." Mr. Seddon frankly took up the new exploded "paternal" attitude of officers towards the people and seemed personally indifferent to the demand that the people should have some share in the administration which after all affected them most. Mr. Paranjpye suggested that instead of divisional conferences there should be district conferences and in the course of his speech he effectually disposed of Mr. Seddon's fallacies. Mr. Seddon was very much impressed with "District Durbars." Mr. Paranjpye showed how irregular these Durbars were, where generally those who should be invited were not invited. Mr. Seddon again displayed the official aversion to publicity of discussion. "Light and more light" said Mr. Paranjpye," is the necessity of our administration." "What I particularly dislike about the proposed conference," said Mr. Pratt, "is its formal procedure," He evidently implied that at present Government officers have always heart-to-heart talks with the people during their frequent tours—talks which always end to the satisfaction of the people. He was, he added, in full sympathy with the object Mr. Kamat had in view. Only he insisted that Commissioners must select their own subjects of discussion—and also the persons with whom to discuss. Messrs. Upasani and Garud were both in favour of District conferences, while Mr. Belvi favoured a divisonal conference. Mr. Curtis felt there was more behind the resolution then appeared on the surface and considered it impertinent on the part of the Council, including himself, to solve the difficult problems it prescribed in a hurried manner when the whole question of general administration was in the melting pot. Mr. Kamat accepted the responsibility on behalf of his non-official colleagues, of preparing a working scheme for securing the object of his resolution if the opportunity were offered. Lord Willingdon expressed his keen disappointment that non-official members had not fallen in with his suggestion that no question of administration reforms should be urged, while the general policy of reconstruction was being discussed by higher authorities. Yet, irrelevantly enough, his Excellency proceeded to ask why non-officials should not be independent and have conferences of their own where they might invite. Heads of Departments and Collectors and discuss matters. Evidently Lord Willingdon either failed to understand the object of Mr. Kamat's resolution or, in, spite of his five years' connection with officialdom, has remained ignorant of the nature of the bureaucratic machinery. A Government official is yet to be discovered who would not consider it something in the nature of an outrage on his prestige to discuss matters of administration in the full glare of publicity. The resolution was rejected. A fine example of red tape was afforded by Sir Mahadeo Chaubal's art and astonishing reply to Mr. Pathan's plea for the appointment of a Persian professor in the Karmalik. College. A proper representation, he said in effect, should come to the Government from the principal of the college and only on that could Government Act and not on the representation of non-official members of the Council!

HURSDAY'S PROCEEDING.

The Legislative Council again met yesterday at the Secretariat, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding, when the first resolution was moved by Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider what measures should be adopted for the suppression of "Rasai" or free supplies, "Lapo" or illegal exactions, and "Cherr" or forced labour in Sind."

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri said: The resolution which I rise to move, and which I trust this Council will accept, has reference to certain well known abuses connected with the administration in Sind. "Rasai" connotes supplies, and refers to the supplies obtained from the people for the benefit of officers of Government touring in the country. "Lapo" means illegal exaction, and is the tax levied by the Tapadars from the people originally for the ostensible purposes of Rasai. Lastly, "Cherri" is forced labour, and refers to the labour extracted from the people for various purposes connected with official touring. These three abuses are intimately connected with each other. In fact, they form one stock, of which "Rasai" and "Cherr" are the elder members, and "Lapo" the younger Of these "Rasai" is the first in importance. and I, therefore, place it in the forefront of our consideration.

PRACTICE OF "RASAI."

"The practice of Rasai owes its origin to the touring system as an officer of Government going on tour in the rural areas with an establishment generally obtains for himself and his establishment such supplies as he can obtain in the locality through which he is touring. Things which can not be had locally are sent for, sometimes from great distances, such as the larger towns. For these supplies the payment made is generally inadequate, and sometimes woefully so. The bills that are submitted to and paid by the officers are generally the veriest make-believe. A gazetted officer of Government, who lives in the European style, recently stated on oath in a court of law that he received and paid a bill of a rupee for two days for supplies which included meat, a fowl, eggs; and, when questioned further, he stated that he generally paid 8 or 9 annas a day this showing that he considered such payment adequate. There 8 or 9 annas a day, I presume, covered also fodder for his horse, and milk, fuel, etc., for himself. I have mentioned this case merely for the purpose of showing how the matter is regarded by certain officials as this is by no means an isolated case, but is a typical illustration of the nominal and almost apologetic character of the payments generally made, and what is worse is that even these payments do not reach the poor suppliers, and are absorbed by the establishments of the officers concerned. The grievous hardship and injustice entailed by the system are obvious. But the most unfortunate feature of it is that the burden falls heaviest on the shoulders of those least able to sustain it. For it is not the landowner, who, in the first instance, meets the expenses of the supplies, but it is the needy cultivator, who ultimately bears the greater part of the burden of this iniquitous charge. And the burden is a heavy one. For the officers who tour in the districts in connection with various departments of the administration are many, and the sums spent on some of the camps are large, and hence the burden is, in the result, both heavy and of some duration.

"EVIL HAS GROWN AND GAINED STRENGTH."

"Fortunately for me, the existence or the extent of the evil is not a point that I need at all labour. It has been the subject of almost infinite complaint and representation from every quarter during a long course of years. It has been discussed, almost threadbare, in its every aspect and feature by responsible private individuals, by public men, by public bodies, by the press and by responsible officers of Government. And, finally, the evil has arrested the attention of Government themselves, who some years ago, held an enquiry in the matter, and issued a resolution penalizing the practice. It is to be deplored, however, that that investigation was of a purely confidential character, and public opinion was not at all consulted in the matter by Government. At the same time, it is worthy of note, that, though official opinion alone was taken in the matter, that opinion was such as to lead Government to pass the resolution referred to. That resolution unfortunately, has been practically a dead letter. It has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. It has crystalized, and beyond, perhaps, some historic interest and value, is void of any practical worth. Hence the evil has only grown and gained strength with the passing of the years and the evident impunity that would seem to attend it. I might almost say it has been sanctioned and hallowed by a long and undisturbed existence. The evil has, inded, attained the proportions of a public calamity.

HOW "LAPO" CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

"Begotten of the system of Rasai is the institution of Lapo. Lapo represents a certain fixed percentage on the acre of land or the rupee of assessment, levied by the Tapadars from the landowner or cultivator, originally mainly for the purposes to any place of meeting the demands of "Rasai." When an official encamped it was the duty of the Mukhtyarkar, through the Tapadar, to provide the necessary supplies. This necessitated the maintenance of a fund for the purpose, and this fund had to be raised from the people. For the Tapadar and the Mukhtyarkar would not and could not find the supplies out of their own pockets. This was the origin of "Lapo." But bad as was this state of things, it was superseded by even a worse condition of affairs. For, the proceeds of "Lapo" were subsequently devoted to the providing of supplies for the smaller camps only, and for the larger camps a separate "Rasai" fund was maintained by the Mukhtyarkar at the cost of the poor Zemindars who made fixed and regular contribution towards it. The unfortunate result is that though "Lapo" has practically lost its raison d'etre, it continues to exist without any justification for its existence. And, finally, the present arrangement, according to which the individual Zemindar in whose land the official is for the time being encamped is made responsible for the providing of the supplies, is even worse than the old. It has shifted the burden from the shoulders of many to the shoulders of one, and thus made the burden more insupportable.

THE "CHERR" SYSTEM.

"I come lastly to Cherr, or the system of impressing the free labour of agriculturists for purposes connected in the official touring. On the arrival of a touring officer in a place, a demand is made by the Mukhtyarkar for the supply of free labour. This demand is reluctantly answered by the cultivators, whose free labour is utilized for sundry purposes in connection with official touring, such as making roads, preparing camping grounds, pitching tents, fetching water, fuel, etc., and, generally, running errands of all sorts. This sort of thing goes on from camp to camp, and entails the greatest hardship on the poor cultivators and also on the Zemindars. The taking away of the cultivators from their ordinary labours has the most disastrous effect on their subsistence, and their withdrawal from cultivation, sometimes at very necessary and critical periods, inflicts serious damage on the Zemindars in the shape of a poor outturn and consequent financial loss.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION'S REMARKS.

On this subject. I feel fortified by the remarks of the Decentralization Commission, and I could not do better than quote them. The Commissioners observe as follows:—

"There is, however, another aspect of the case, which was represented by various witnesses. Against the benefits of touring may be set the inconvenience to parties in criminal and revenue cases and their witnesses and lawyers, who may have to follow an officer's camp, sometimes into remote parts and to villages in which there is little accommodation. Again, villagers on a main route, at which the camps of officers may frequently be pitched, are put to hardship by constant demands upon them for provisions and transport which, despite the vigilance of superior officers, may not always be fully paid for by subordinates. In his busy season, too, it may not suit the cultivator to furnish labour on carriage on any terms. Modern conditions tend to render it less easy than formerly to command labour, and the responsibilities of landowners and village headmen in respect to the requirements of peripatetic officials, which in some instances are prescribed by law, are apt to become unduly onerous if the calls upon them recur at frequent intervals. It must be remembered too that, in India, touring officers are usually accompanied by a staff of servants and office subordinates, who sometimes attempt illegitimate extortions from the people."

"The growth of special departments has, again, added to the number of officers who traverse the districts in connexion with particular branches of the administration, and we had evidence that the tours of these outside officers and their subordinates, are more distasteful to the people than those of the regular district officials, whose functions are better understood and appreciated."

It is a matter for deep gratification and thankfulness that Government have recognized the evil, and have put forth high endeavour to suppress it. But the regret is that that endeavour has almost completely failed to effect any improvement. The reasons for that failure are, to my mind, patent enough. The first is that the attack first made was made in the wrong quarter. A blow was aimed at "Lapo." and not "Rasai." But, as shown above, "Rasai" is the cause, and "Lapo" the effect. "Rasai" is the parent, and "Lapo" the offspring. "Lapo" is the fund which the system of "Rasai" has directly begotten and reared, and which it continues to nourish even though the necessity for the nature has long departed. It is, therefore, very necessary to consider the question of changing the objective of attack from "Lapo" to "Rasai." "Rasai" is the main position, and "Lapo" only a subordinate earthwork. If "Rasai" is stormed and taken, "Lapo" must needs collapse. Starve out "Rasai," and "Lapo" must needs perish with it. The latter must die of inanition. On the other hand, all attempts at directly suppressing "Lapo" without touching "Rasai" are so much misdirected waste of effort. The above view of the situation would appear to be obvious enough, but, if authority were needed in support of it, I believe it could be found in the opinion of some of the most eminent and experienced officers of Government. At any rate, the matter is one worthy of careful consideration.

The second reason for Government's failure to suppress "Rasai" is that all the orders of Government have left the prevailing conditions unaffected. The practice of "Rasai" is a result of the touring system, and while that system, within proper limits, is expedient and even necessary, the question of its duration, which appears to many to exceed the actual requirements of the situation, is a matter that deserves the most serious consideration. Again, so long as the providing of supplies is left to the executive officers of Government or to the Zemindars, so long will the evil continue. Hence, the expediency and practicability of a system analogous to the Military Commissariat is yet another matter for consideration.

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

The last, and, perhaps, the most outstanding reason for the failure of Government in this direction is that Government have from the outset treated the whole matter as strictly private. They have not taken the people into their confidence. The opinion of the parties concerned or of the public at large has never been consulted. Both the enquiries held and the orders passed by Government have been confidential. The public have never been in a position to know the nature or result of the investigation held or the nature of the orders issued

Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

BELGAUM'S DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 6.

At a public meeting held yesterday under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League and the District Congress Committee the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting earnestly urges upon the Government of India to proclaim a general amnesty to all political prisoners interned including those in Native States and release them forthwith; that this meeting sympathises with the objects of the intended public meeting to be held shortly in Bombay to press upon the attention of Government the release of all political prisomers."

LATE MR. M. COWASJEE.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

Telegrams of condolence have been received from all parts of India by the relatives of the late Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee. As a mark of respect to his memory the Municipal offices were closed yesterday. The Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice officiating Lieutenant-Governor sent a letter to Mr. B. Cowasjee, Barrister-at-Law expressing his extreme regret at the death of his brother whose services as a public man in Rangoon in various capacities had been of great value and highly appreciated by the local authorities.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION AND FETE.

(Continued from page 7.)

had the modesty to do its good work in secrecy. A special feature of Wednesday's proceedings was the presentation of medals to the now celebrated Junagadh Pipers by Mr. Shepherd. These trophies which were gilded with the insertion of Lord Willingdon's name were the gift of Mr. Cassum Mitha.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPRECIATION.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has sent the following letter of appreciation to Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee:—

Bombay,
5th December, 1917.

My dear Shepherd,

Now that the Exhibition and Great War Fete are over and have proved a brilliant success, I should be much obliged if you will communicate to your Committee, to the various Sub-Committees and to all the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have co-operated so loyally and devotedly to secure the excellent results which have been obtained my sincerest and most grateful acknowledgments of all their efforts. The occasion is unique as the first practical step on a large scale to organise the industries with which the Exhibition has been concerned on a sound commercial basis and I confidently expect that it will have permanent and important results.

When so many have joined with so much unanimity and goodwill, I cannot express my thanks individually, but I should like you to convey more particularly to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Jackson, and his Assistant Mr. Antia, my deep appreciation of the ability, energy and powers of organisation brought to bear on a very responsible and delicate task, and my congratulations to all on the great success which has been achieved.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

W. C. Shepherd. Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay.

THE FOODS EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from your correspondent "Disgusted" in your issue of to-day's date, I would point out that the Exhibition and Grand Fancy Fair is divided into two distinct portions,—one the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production which has been promoted, as already stated in the Press and the Catalogue, with the following objects in view:—

(1) Making Indian Manufactures more widely known and helping Indian Trades by showing where, how and the price at which, Products of this Country can be obtained.

(2) Reducing demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3) Making people less dependent on supplies from abroad, particularly in War Time.

(4) Lessening the difficulties of housekeeping in India.

The other, the Grand Fancy Fair, the proceeds of which will go to "Our Day Fund." In the latter there certainly was a Japanese stall.

The Fancy Fair was in no way confined to Indian Productions, but the Exhibition was. Had "Disgusted" after travelling 1100 miles to see the Exhibition, invested in a Catalogue I do not think he would have written as he has done.

I enclose a Catalogue which I should be obliged if you would forward to your correspondent with my compliments.—Yours, etc.

J. E. JACKSON.
Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition.
Town Hall, December 4 1917.

[We shall be glad to forward the catalogue. In the meanwhile, we may say, that the explanation of Mr. Jackson appears to us to be a perfectly satisfactory answer to the complaint of our correspondent.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."]

TRAFFIC RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

A postponed meeting of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 3rd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. W. T. Halai's Office. Mr. W. T. Halai occupied the chair and the following businesses were transacted. It was resolved to call a Mass meeting at Mandvi for sending deputation to Government for the removal of hardships mte with on Railways and Steamers. It was also resolved that the Secretaries should apply to Railway authorities to increase the number of trains at the time of Dakore "Fair." It was proposed to call a Mass meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for consideration of hardships to Tram passengers but was postponed for the next meeting. It was further resolved that Messrs. Tairsey, W. T. Halai, V. P. Vaidya Bar-at-Law, J. G. Nensey, J. H. Muzumdar, are requested to frame Rules and Regulations re: opening of Branches for affiliation of Association within the period of six weeks.

ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Through the enterprise of certain Music lovers a new movement in the shape of an "All-India Music Conference" took place in Baroda two years ago. Many theorists and practical experts of well known repute took part in the proceedings and the important and interesting results achieved are published fully in the reports.

A few sympathisers have come forward and are inviting the Conference to meet in Bombay some time during the Holi or the Easter holidays.

Any donations and promise of service will be acknowledged with a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation by the members of the permanent body of the "All-India Music Conference."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 6 per cent.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday. Her Excellency was also present.

Their Excellencies were present at the Cricket Match, Presidency vs. Parsees yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India accorded an interview to the Hon. Nawab Syed Nawabali Chaudhury, Khan Bahadur on Tuesday and discussed with him the scheme of reforms submitted by the Nawab. The interview lasted for over half an hour. twenty-seven representative Moslem associations in Bengal have whole heartedly supported the Nawab's scheme.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi has consented to visit Baroda, to preside over the annual gathering of the Shree Visalad Vidyottejak Samaj, when he will deliver a lecture on "A Message to the Student World." He will most probably go to Baroda in January next.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, has been appointed to be President of the District Local Board, Poona, for the triennial term commencing from the 1st November, 1917.

Hon. Nawab Asad Ali Khan has been elected president of Madras Presidency Moslem League in place of Hon. the Prince of Arcot.

Yesterday the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu granted interviews, among others, to Maung Bahtu, the Hon. Maung Po Than Maung H. Pay, the Hon. Dr. San, Dr. P. J. Mehta and Raja Manilal Singh. The Hon. Nawab Syed Nawabali Chudhury and Mr. Motilal Phose were granted interviews yesterday.

The Hon. the Prince of Arcot has accepted the presidentship of the South Indian Islamia League. Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulahideen Sahib Bahadur has now become one of the vice-presidents of the League.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Yeotmal, was held on the 3rd instant, to elect delegates from the Yeotmal District for the 32nd National Congress.

Some 200 persons have been elected delegates.

KARACHI DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

A public meeting under auspices of the Karachi District Congress committee was held in the Kalkidind Hall on Tuesday night to elect delegates for the forthcoming Indian National Congress at Calcutta. Mr. Gulamali Chagla presided.

Fifty-two delegates were then elected. At the same meeting nearly 60 persons expressed desire to serve on reception committee of Sind Provincial Conference to be held at Karachi in April next.

NEXT SUNDAY'S COLLECTIONS.

The Hon. Secretaries of "Our Day" Committee in Bombay write to us as follows:—

About Rs. 3,000 was realised by the sale of Flags in Bombay on the 3rd of December for the "Our Day" Funds, Bombay. There will be special collections in all Churches on Sunday the 9th of December, and arrangements have been made for collections at Synagogues, Hindu Temples, Mosques and Fire Temples. All cards and amounts collected should be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary Treasurer. "Our Day" Fund, National Bank, Bombay, but not later than the 12th.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place last evening.

The election of the following 22 new members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. B. H. Bird, Mianwali, Punjab; Mr. T. De Gruyther, Lucknow; Mr. W. St. G. Ashe, Moran P. O., Assam; Lt. C. E. Fellows Manson, Kohat; Capt. W. E. Brierley, Bombay; Mr. R. C. Busher, Naini Tal; Mr. Wm. Douglas, Namrup P. O., Upper Assam; Mr. H. Frohlick, Bombay; Major C. F. Scroope, Basra; Mr. Charles Northway, Ceylon; Mr. Oscar Lindgren, Darjeeling; Mr. C. E. Lynch, Assam; the Secretary, Public Library, Allahabad; Rev. P. O. Bodding, Dumka, Santal Parganas; Mr. W. [illegible] Brooke, Bombay; Second-Lieut. G. H. Pope, Poona; Mr. D. F. Woods, Kurduvadi, Deccan; Mr. A. Steel, Virudunatti; Mr. E. O. King, Madura; Mr. A. F. Osborn, Madura; Mr. E. Erb, Bombay and Mr. M. R. Murray, Harda, C. P.

Since the last meeting the number of contributions received has been rather fewer than usual. These include a Slow Loris, different from any skin in the collections or the one living in the Society's rooms, purchased by Mr. Millard in Crawford Market and said to be from Singapore. Two collections of Mesopotamian birds, etc., have been received from Capt. Ingoldby and Capt. Pitman and both of them contain examples of the Grey Hypocolius. Mr. W. D. Cumming, found this bird breeding near Fao in 1883 or thereabouts and sent living examples home to the London Zoo. According to Mr. Cumming the Hypocolius arrives in Fao from the South East in April and in June. More recently Mr. Tomlinson, found this bird breeding some distance above Fao. Capt. Ingoldby along with his specimens of this bird has sent some interesting notes on its habits.

Another bird of interest in Capt. Pitman's collection is the Robin which appears to be very similar to the European bird. To Capt. F. C. Fraser, has sent a skin of a pigmy shrew of sorts, which he tells us is common at Basra. The Rev. E. Blatter, S. J. and Prof. F. Hallberg then read a paper entitled "Across the Indian Desert", in which they related their recent experiences in a botanical tour in Rajputana.

At the High Court to-day in second appeal from South Arcot district, Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Justice Napier held that a Mahomedan girl of 16 years of age who was a major according to Mahomedan law but minor according to Indian Majority Act was incompetent to renounce or make a gift of dower due to her from her husband as according to the Indian Contract Act which governed her matter of such renunciation she was competent to do so.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 4)

by Government in the matter. The result has been unfortunate both for the people and for Government. The people have not had the advantage of putting their case before Government, and Government have been without the benefit of public advice and assistance in the matter.

It may be objected that the system owes its origin to the spirit of hospitality on the part of the agricultural classes; that the system cannot be considered to be a hardship or a grievance of that class inasmuch as they consider that their honour is involved in its maintenance, that at any rate the hardship and grievance are greatly exaggerated inasmuch as there has been little or no complaint on the part of the Zemindars; and, finally, that the maintenance of the system is bound up with the prestige of the officials and of Government. To these objections I would answer that, while the system no doubt originated in the hospitality of the Zemindar, the burden in the olden days used to be scarcely appreciable owing to the extreme rareness and smallness of the demand on that hospitality; that the immense growth of the touring system has enormously added to the weight of the burden, so as to make it almost intolerable; that it is not true that there has been no complaint on the part of the Zemindars, and that, on the contrary, there has never been a more fertile subject of complaint; that the surprise is not that there has not been more complaint, but that there has been so much in view of the fact that resistance is not only futile but dangerous, and that complaint in this matter is known to be often attended with the gravest consequences to the poor complainant who generally not only receives no sympathy or support from the official quarter, but becomes an object of serious disfavour in that quarter; and that it is not true that the maintenance of the system involves the prestige of the officials, and that, even if this were so, the question of prestige is a consideration which should give way to the clear demands of justice.

SITUATION OF UTMOST GRAVITY.

"I have purposely refrained from going into details of facts or into the evidence, for I considered that to make disclosures in such a matter, while being extremely unpleasant to me, was also quite unnecessary, as the subject is one of the greatest notoriety. Very much, indeed, could be said and written on the subject, but I am afraid that it would be anything but savoury, and would, at the same time, be superfluous.

"My Lord, the question is one of the deepest concern, both to Government and to the people. It involves the welfare of the silent suffering millions of the field, whose welfare is, after all, the welfare of Government. The situation is one of the utmost gravity, and needs to be grappled with with promptitude and decision. The attempts hitherto made by Government have been determined enough, but they have failed mainly because the co-operation of the people was not enlisted in their support. What is needed is a concerted effort on the part of Government and of the people to suppress an evil of such antiquity and of such dimensions, and hence the urgent necessity for the present resolution, which I earnestly trust will commend itself to this Council."

MR. PATELS' SUPPORT.

Mr. V. J. Patel in supporting his friend Mr. Bhurgri's resolution said that after hearing the mover's speech one wondered whether the province of Sind was a part of the Bombay Presidency under the enlightened British Rule. The "Lapo" or the system of illegal exactions was unknown in the three divisions of this Presidency and is a cess levied not for works of public utility or for education such as the local fund cess but is an altogether different cess collected from the Zamindars for the purpose of meeting the expenditure incurred by officers on tour.

With regard to "cherr" or forced labour, Mr. Patel reminded the council of Government Resolution No. 6126 dated 18th August 1883 relating to the impressment of coolies. The resolution Mr. Patel pointed out, was against the spirit of the criminal law prevailing in this country, as no person has any right whatsoever to compel any other person to do anything against his will and that this particular resolution is a breach of the Penal Code, and in view of the march of civilization in the way of telegraphic, telephonic and other works of communication Mr. Patel respectfully urged the Government to remove the Resolution No. 6126 of 18th August 1883 from the Statute Book altogether. In his opinion no good could come out of the appointment of a mixed committee as suggested by Mr. Bhurgri and he requested Government to do away with the evil by a stroke of the pen by declaring the system to be illegal and probably criminal.

Mr. Garud said he could not support the amendment. This question required to be enquired into all the divisions of the Presidency and not in Sindh alone. His only submission was that a committee needed to be appointed to look into this, and find out the means to suppress this.

OPPOSITION BY K. B. PIR BUKSH.

Khan Bahadur Pir Buksh said he opposed the amendment and the resolution. Strict orders were given every year by the officers to suppress the practice, and he had been to several camps of officers, and he had seen no evidence of "rasai" or other malpractices. Only in cases of emergency the department called upon forced labour, but they were fully paid and they came only too willingly to do the work.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said "lapo" was not necessarily an illegal exaction and "cherr" was not necessarily forced labour. "Lapo" was well known as a term for the rents collected by zamindars. "Lapo" was an agreement between the zamindars and the tenants. He (the speaker) asked the members to go to Sindh and there make enquiries into the matter personally. Taken all things together, he said the honourable member had drawn a very dark and gloomy picture of the conditions obtaining in Sindh which was not justified. Mr. Bhurgri had left an impression on the minds of the members that it was usual for the officers to press the people for the supplies. But this was not the fact. Such a state of things generally obtained in every part of the country. Government had appointed supervising officers, to suppress the system, and this had resulted in substantial justice. But no one would deny that in a vast country like this petty acts of tyranny did not occur, but the only thing was that when the malefactors were brought forward they must be meted out condign punishment. With regard to "rasai" these were the supplies for the officers, and monies were collected for the establishments of these officers. Orders had been passed prohibiting the practice, and that supplies should be got either from zamindars or *banias* wherever possible; that the supplies should be kept to the smallest possible limit. This system he had been informed was working satisfactorily in some places, and in some places fairly well. He was quite willing to make a sifting enquiry into the matter and hold the people responsible strictly liable in the matter.

Sheik Hidayatallah said he was very much amused to hear from the Hon. Mr. Pir Baksh that there was no "Rasai" or "Lapo" in Sindh because the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sindh had told the Council that there was a "Lapo" and "Rasai" in a smaller or greater degree. This system existed not only now but before the British advent and it was the duty of the Government to put it down. He said there was not much railway communication in Sindh and officers of the Revenue Department specially have to tour 210 days out of each year i.e., seven months and "Rasai" was done not only to the officers but to their clerical establishment and to their pattewallas. Not only that but cash payments had to be made. After describing in detail the system, Sheikh Hidayatallah said that as the hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind, had told them that steps were being taken to check the evil, he felt sure that if Mr. Bhurgri left the matter in the hands of the Commissioner it would receive his best attention.

"MORE A LOYALIST THAN THE KING HIMSELF."

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he would rather support Mr. Bhurgri's resolution than Mr. Patel's amendment not to appoint a Committee. To his mind Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh seemed to be more a loyalist than the King himself, in view of Mr. Lawrence's admission that the evils did exist in Sind. Mr. Lawrence had told them that he had appointed supervisors but Mr. Paranjpye asked "who was to watch the watchman?" He personally was in favour of the provision of better machinery and he urged the Council to support Mr. Bhurgri's resolution as the methods adopted by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence were admittedly proving ineffectual.

MR. CADELL'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. P. R. Cadell gave his own experience of Sindh and said that the hon. mover's speech was misleading and that Mr. Bhurgri was drawing a gloomy picture and he was bound to say it was a ridiculous exaggeration. To him it seemed there was no necessity of the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the evils complained of and that the matter had better be left with confidence to the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Cadell continuing, said this was an attack on the touring system. He knew very well that some members did not like touring on the part of officers. This was a system introduced into Bombay by Sir Thomas Munro from Madras, and it was for the purpose of hearing the grievances of the people. This touring was not growing less, but would grow greater. When he was out on tour in Sindh he used to receive 80 or 90 applications per day.

NEED OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, said there was no doubt the evil existed, but it was decreasing daily. The evil could only be put down by education of the people and by co-operation between them and the officers of Government. Without such touring the administration of the country could not go on. He had heard of the case of a Collector whose tour was very much jeopardised by organised hindrance on the part of the people.

Mr. Carmichael said he had no acquaintance with Sindh, and many of the members were in the same position. None of the members who know the state of things in Sindh make any practical suggestion for putting down the evil. Mr. Bhurgri said that if touring was stopped the evil might be stopped.

Mr. Bhurgri said he only wanted unnecessary touring to be stopped and not touring altogether.

Mr. Carmichael said Government officers should not be tied down to so many days of touring to the detriment of their work. But the conditions in Sindh were peculiar. It was difficult to suppress an ancient system, although in other parts of India it was gradually disappearing. Government had issued orders in this direction, and the evil had considerably decreased. But the best thing they could do was to allow the matter to rest in the hands of the Commissioner in Sindh who would take all possible measures. Government were prepared, however, to accept the resolution and appoint a Committee, and at the same time continue strict measures for the suppression of the evil. The advantage of appointing a Committee would be to focus the attention of the Zamindars themselves on the system. He would not accept Mr. Patel's amendment, however.

Mr. Bhurgri said he was a Zamindar himself, and the "Rasai" question was really a question of personality of the officers. Some of the officers, like Mr. Moysey, Mr. Covernton and others had really tried to put down the system, by telling their subordinates that they would not stand any nonsense.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE SITUATION.

His Excellency the Governor said this was a question of extraordinary difficulty which the Commissioners one after the other had been trying to grapple with. As his hon. colleague Mr. Carmichael said the suggestion that the Zamindar showed his hospitality with an object was an extremely ungenerous one. He could say from personal experience and he thought it was the experience of all gentlemen who had toured in Sindh that the Zamindar is a most open minded and a generous person and as far as he was individually concerned he had never found that the Zamindar had shown him hospitality with an object. The Government position was that they were perfectly satisfied in their own minds that the Commissioner in Sindh and his officers were doing all in their power to get rid of, which they quite admitted, these serious evils.

and in order to satisfy the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri Government were perfectly ready to have this committee of officials and non-officials appointed and if such a committee could find the golden mean to get rid of these difficulties which had taxed the ingenuity of various Commissioners in Sindh for the last 20 years, he felt sure nobody else would be more gratified than the Commissioner himself. That was the position and Government were ready to accept the movers' resolution.

PERIODICAL DIVISIONAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved:

This Council recommends the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to direct that there should be held periodically in such divisions of the Presidency a divisional conference to which may be invited heads of departments and non-officials of standing from the districts concerned, with power to them to move recommendatory resolutions on matters of public interest in each division under a prescribed procedure. Mr. Kamat said the conference should include Zamindars, Inamdars and men of light and leading on the one hand, and Collectors, Commissioners, and other high officers on the other, when frank and free interchange of opinion could take place between them. This would also save a lot of unnecessary correspondence, and would decentralise, and reduce the work of the Legislative Council here. There at such a conference various questions like forests, drink question, irrigation might be considered fully. It was essential that people should be brought more into contact with officers of Government and they should have a greater knowledge of administration.

Mr. C. N. Seddon in opposing Mr. Kamat's resolution on divisional conferences said that in his opinion no good could come out of such divisional conferences, that the Collector's Durbars were quite sufficient for the free and open discussion of local, difficulties, that the present touring system was the best way of coming into direct touch with the people who could represent their grievances to the officers personally whereas in the case of a divisional conference it would not be the people who would be meeting the officer but their representatives. People attending such conferences would be coming from various districts speaking different languages and the object sought for would not be gained. In conclusion Mr. Seddon said that nothing should be done to superimpose upon the very useful District Durbars, and in view of the already long list of conferences they had in the country he thought more action not talk was necessary and he therefore opposed the resolution.

Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh opposed the resolution. The Collectors and other officers toured about the country and knew the grievances of the people, as they mixed with them. The result of this resolution would be to have branches of this council in every division.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved an amendment to the effect that the delegates to the conference should be elected and meet periodically.

Mr. Curtis rose to a point of order.

The President said he could not accept the amendment.

A DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Paranjpye then moved an amendment that the conferences should be district instead of divisional. He did not agree with Mr. Seddon. Many of the questions asked in the Council were purely of local interest, and when such questions were asked they were informed that they were merely of local interest. At the present time many people who ought to be asked to the durbars were not asked and many people who ought not to be asked were present. This was the only forum for the people to ventilate their grievances. Light and more light ought to be thrown on the discussion of complex questions.

Mr. Belvi opposing Mr. Paranjpye's amendment and supporting Mr. Kamat's resolution said that a divisional conference would do considerable good the people could have an opportunity of ventilating their grievances to the commissioners in the presence of the officers of the Departments concerned which would also remove the necessity of putting so many questions in this Council to which they very often received unsatisfactory replies. Even a yearly Commissioner's conference say in the slack season,—monsoon time—would meet the case.

Mr. F. G. Pratt opposed the resolution, and said he hoped that the Council would not be accepting the resolution with a view to relieving themselves of a good deal of work and burdening the Commissioners with it. In the course of his tours he had met every prominent gentleman in his division, and it was not a fact that the members of the Council were the only gentlemen who came into contact with them. It would increase their work enormously to have such conferences. Informal conferences were for more useful than conferences which were hedged in by rules and red-tape.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said they had 36 more resolutions to discuss up to now they had only taken up 14. There was a great difference of opinion between the members in the Council itself regarding this question. At the present time the whole constitutional question was in an extremely fluid form. They had read in the columns of the Northern India Daily a scheme of reform by a namesake of the speaker, in which the divisional unit was to be the prominent feature. That scheme had considerable backing. It was useless at the present moment to try and discuss this very important question. There were differences of opinion as to whether a division or a district ought to be the unit of a province. He thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the question for some time, until we knew more definitely about reforms.

Mr. Upasani suggested that District Councils would be much better than a divisional conference. A District Council would give better opportunity of the exchange of views between the ruled and the rulers. He supported the amendment.

PLEA OF COMING CHANGES.

Mr. Garud said one of the objections raised by Mr. Curtis against the consideration of this resolution or a resolution similar to the one before them was that the whole question was now being reconsidered by much higher authorities than the Bombay Government but at this stage they did not know anything definite about the great changes and the great schemes now being discussed. They did not know what shape ultimately they would take and therefore it would not be right for them to sit quiet all the time till the whole scheme was evolved and till they had got something definite and to refuse to consider questions placed before them from time to time. They had better go on with the consideration of the questions as they came up and decide them for the moment and as things were made more definite these questions would naturally take the shape that they would now desire them to take. Government would not be bound to maintain these district conferences if ultimately it was decided to abolish the district as the unit.

Mr. Curtis said there was far more behind the resolution than was apparent on the face of it. The question of reform had been discussed in the public organs, he would not say *ad nauseam*. 'It was almost an impertinence to discuss on the part of the Council such an important resolution at the end of a sitting of four days. Several representations had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and the divisional unit, instead of the provincial, had been much canvassed. The consideration that all these things were under discussion should alone induce the Council to refrain from pressing the subject further. It was impossible for the Government to express any opinion on the subject. It was the duty of the member who had brought the resolution forward to suggest a scheme. But he thought there were too many conferences.

FIFTH WHEEL IN THE COACH.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he did not know to which scheme Mr. Curtis had referred when he thought that the Divisions were to be made the fundamental units of administration. He know there would be vast public opinion opposed to them. The utility of Durbars as proposed practically in this resolution, he thought would be very much increased if these Durbars were confined to the District. There is a considerable body of opinion in this Presidency and probably in the whole of the country that owing to the difficulties of communication the Commissioners were something like the fifth wheel in the coach and that commissionership might easily be done away with. After speaking at some length on the subject Mr. Paranjpye said in his opinion District Councils would be better than Divisional Conferences.

USEFULNESS OF CONFERENCES.

Mr. Kamat in replying said if a conference of the nature he had suggested were adopted a good deal of the work of the Council would be reduced. Many of the resolutions on the agenda paper were purely of local interest and it would not have been necessary to move them in this council if we had divisional conferences. He had a great belief in touring by the officers, but at a conference many of the important questions could be discussed freely at a sort of round-table. Changes were in the air, but the members of the Council should have an opportunity of saying what they feel on a matter like this. They had submitted a representation to Government on the reforms, but such details as these had not been gone into in that representation. He accepted Mr. Paranjpye's amendment and withdrew his own.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO ACCEPT.

His Excellency the Governor said he was disappointed at that the hon. members had not supported him in the appeal he had made to them on a previous occasion to as far as possible endeavour not to embarass the Government by bringing up the question of local self-government. They must realise that it was extremely difficult for the Government either to discuss and certainly to agree to any suggestions of this sort. Indeed he had been seriously thinking whether under Rule 3C of the Resolution Rules it would not have been right for the Governor to disallow such a resolution altogether. He had not done so because he had a hope that the hon. members would have supported him in his wish and would not have brought forward such a resolution. However, he was sorry to say that the hon. members would perfectly realise that the Commissioners, if you took it as a division—and the Collectors—were extremely hard-worked men who had a great deal to do. The Collector at the present time holds a Durbar in which matters of interest are discussed, the Divisional Commissioner is after all a humane person and is quite ready, if people want him to hold a special conference on any particular subject, to do so at any time. His Excellency then asked why in these democratic days should Principal Paranjpye or anybody else hold conferences of their own? They could, if they liked, invite the Collector or the Commissioner to attend His Excellency thought their mofussil conferences which he had suggested would meet the case quite well and it would be perfectly clear to the hon. members from what he had said that it was impossible for the Government to accept the Resolution as it stood.

The Resolution was defeated. 11 voting for and 23 against it

A PERSIAN PROFESSORSHIP.

Mr. A. F. I. Pathan moved for provision for the appointment of a Persian professor in the Karnatak College.

Shaik Gulam Hussin supported the resolution.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said that if they had beggars and mendicants by their parents, a sufficient number of students, they might be able to provide a professor, but in the meantime they could do nothing.

Mr. E. H. Jaffer supported the resolution.

Sir M. B. Chaubal said that a proper representation should come to the Government from the principal of the college and only on that could Government act, and not on the representations of non-official members of the Council. It was no use for Mr. Pathan to agitate outside the College, and whisper to the students.

The President said the position of the mover was this that he wanted a Persian professor to be appointed in the hopes of getting students. That was not reasonable.

The resolution was rejected.

BEGGAR PROBLEM.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider and formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary in the City of Bombay and, in particular, stopping minor boys and girls from being turned into or sent out as preceptors or others who for the time being have the care of such minors."

Mr. Sethna in the course of his speech said that the powers of the Police Commissioner did not go very far. He cited the way in which Ceylon tackled the question by the special ordinance which came to effect on January 1st, 1914.

Mr. Carmichael said the Police should be authorised to take the children beggars before a Magistrate and with his sanction to take them to a home provided for them.

The Police should have some authority as also the Magistrate. A Bill had been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council for the whole of India for the protection of minor children, but it had been referred for further consideration as it was a contentious measure. He saw no objection to giving the necessary power to the authorities. He thought no doubt the Municipal Corporation would do everything in their power to help such an institution financially and the Government also would do the same.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an amendment omitting the words "in the city of Bombay" from Mr. Sethna's resolution, and this amendment was accepted by the latter.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in heartily supporting the amendment spoke for a committee of inquiry. There ought to be a provision for preventing beggars from plying their trade publicly. Then there were the people who maimed cows and other animals and traded on their deformities. This was a horrible state of things and should be removed.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole further supported the motion.

Mr. C. V. Mehta believed that public opinion at present had not so much advanced to deal with the religious mendicants in a wholesale manner. The first thing therefore was to have a home for the decrepit and the aged.

Sardar K. S. Moodalier also supported the resolution.

Mr. G. K. Parukh said that something should be done to prevent able-bodied persons from begging.

Mr .V. S. Naik also spoke in favour of the resolution.

BEGGARS AND BEGGARS.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said there were five kinds of beggars. The first class was the child beggars for which the Society for the protection of Children was doing good work. The second was the criminal beggar, there were several Bhamtas, Waghris, etc. With regard to some of these admirable work was being done under Mr. Starte, and there were at present something like 8,500 of these men who were leading honest lives. The there were the sadhus. It was almost impossible to frame a law by which indiscriminate charity could be checked. The only thing to do was to go to the temples at Bhuleshwar and other places, and take into custody those men who were giving charity to those who were not sadhus. The suggestion that the sadhus should not be allowed to beg without a licence would involve a very grave interference with a very ancient custom. Mere expulsion of beggars from Bombay would not cope with the situation. Mr. Patel said they should provide asylums and homes all over the country were anybody who was found begging could be consigned. In England where there were 900,000 beggars £17½ millions were spent on them, all of which came from the local rates. The jail population of the Presidency was 10,000 and the upkeep of these cost Rs. 10½ lakhs. Even taking the beggars at 35,000 the cost of their upkeep would amount to Rs. 35,00,000.

IMPERIAL QUESTION.

The whole question was an Imperial question and legislation must be introduced by the Government for the purpose. Government were, however, willing to accept the resolution and appoint a committee consisting entirely of non-officials, to which they would provide a Government official as a Secretary. The Police Commissioner and other Government officials would give them the necessary assistance in the matter. But as the question was a delicate one Government would have nothing to do with the Comittee. Mr. Sethna having replied, the resolution was passed.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The disturbance in the Bay is at present moving westwards towards the Madras coast. The only rainfall of importance occurred on the Coromandel coast, Madras reporting four inches.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	—	29.906 Inch.
Temperature of Air	—	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	70 0 "
Dew Point	—	66 4 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0.689 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	86 1 "
Minimum do.	—	70.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	ESE,ENE,NE,NWNNW,N.
Movement of Wind do.	do.	163 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	6	m	3 50	28	0	6	m 19	59	19	11
			4 29a	23	7		9	59a	20	8
Fri.	7	m	4 30	25	6	7	m 11	58	19	8
			5 44a	23	7		11	5a	21	5
Sat.	8	m	5 19	26	2	8		0	49a	19	2
			7 1a	24	6					
Sun.	9		6 18	25	1	9	m 0	39	21	8
			8 20a	24	11		1	35a	18	6
Mon.	10	m	7 18	26	2	10	m 1	57	21	6
			9 12a	25	11		2	17a	17	8
Tues.	11	m	8 13	26	4	11	m 2	51	21	1
			9 53a	27	0		2	57a	16	10
Wed.	12	m	9 12	25	9	12	m 3	40	20	8
			10 32a	28	0		3	36a	16	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 6 (Thursday)	" 6h. 58m	" 6h. 1m.
" 7 (Friday)	" 6h. 58m	" 6h. 1m.
" 8 (Saturday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 9 (Sunday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 2m
" 10 (Monday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 1m	" 6h. 2m.
" 12 Wednesday)	" 7h 2m	" 6h 3m

Phases of the Moon :—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8 p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47 3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37 3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21 6 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions are markedly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Madras coast; Madras reports a heavy fall of 3.65in.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and a few showers on the north Coromandel coast and in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Hourly. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Dec.)	71.6	58.8	53	..	0	—1.98
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Dec.)	70.4	56.4	59	..	0	—0.50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 5th Dec)	80.8	65.1	26	..	..	—0.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.6	45.5	75	..	0	—0.09
Rawalpindi	67.2	35.2	93	..	0.61	+0.32
Lahore	72.0	41.6	92	..	0	—0.10
Hissar	74.0	41.2	83	..	0	..
Ambala	71.7	45.1	83	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	71.5	49.2	73	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.6	46.3	65	..	..	—0.07
Mainpuri	75.6	45.2	70	..	..	—0.18
Jhansi	75 4	45.6	74	..	..	—0.14
Cawnpore	72.6	47.7	93	..	..	—0.35
Allahabad	73.8	46.5	77	..	..	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.9	43.6	74	..	..	—0.09
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	69 8	42.4	84	..	..	—0.10
Jalpore	74 6	43.0	60	..	..	—0.15
Kotah	75.6	49.6	69	..	0	—0.03
Mount Abu	66.2	48.4	49	..	0	—0.24
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	70.2	49.9	62	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	80.4	62.7	84	..	0	0
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baikot	82 4	62.0	51	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	80.8	53.8	74	..	0	—0.20
Surat	80.3	59.3	60	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	82.8	57.6	50	..	0	—0.17
Deesa	84.0	51.0	48	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	75.4	46.8	57	..	0	—0.16
Indore	78.6	48.6	59	..	0	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.3	47.3	76	..	0	—0.43
Sagor	74.8	51.6	52	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	78.7	51 4	55	..	0	—0.40
Khandwa	81.6	62.0	62	..	0	—0.39
Akola	83.2	0.9	58	..	0	—0.40
Amraoti	81.6	56.3	59	..	0	—0.52
Nagpur	79 6	58.4	58	..	0	—0.70
Chanda	80.1	49.2	82	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	78 2	54.7	66	..	0	—0.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	71.1	64	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	90.1	67.3	69	..	0.98	+0.52
Marmagao	91.3	68.7	67	..	5.98	+4.97
Karwar	87.0	68.3	84	..	1.10	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.6	50.2	59	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	79.2	51.7	60	..	1.14	+0.60
Poona	79.8	52.5	74	..	3.65	+2.80
Sholapur	82 5	56.0	68	..	0.54	—0.40
Bijapur	79.6	53 2	60	..	1.07	+0.13
Belgaum	78.5	54.5	60	..	4.61	+3 07
Aurangabad	80.4	55.1	49	..	0.38	—0.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.1	70.7	71	..	2.39	—0.52
Calicut	86.0	73.1	75	..	6.92	+1.92
Cochin	85.7	74.3	78	..	31.65	+4 88
Colombo	83.3	72.6	94	..	11.42	—1.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	68.9	84	..	?	?
Bellary	82.6	61.5	64	..	2.14	+0.09
Cuddapah	81 5	69.6	77	..	3.90	+0.44
Madras	75.5	71.0	98	3.65	10.13	—4.20
Bangalore	80.8	61.8	76	..	1.53	—1.46
Coimbatore	86.6	66.5	80	..	6.08	+2.51
Trichinopoly	83.1	72.3	81	..	5.43	+0.02
Negapatam	73.5	69.7	100	0.40	30 67	+12.6

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th December, 1917, was 30.132 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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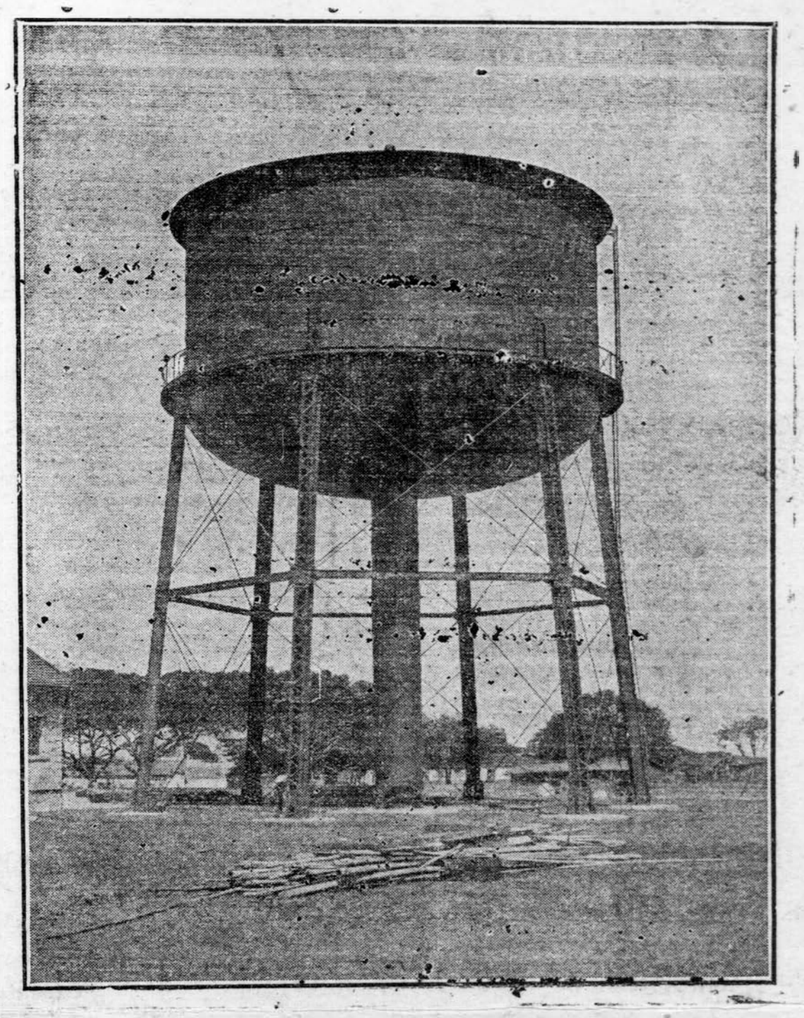

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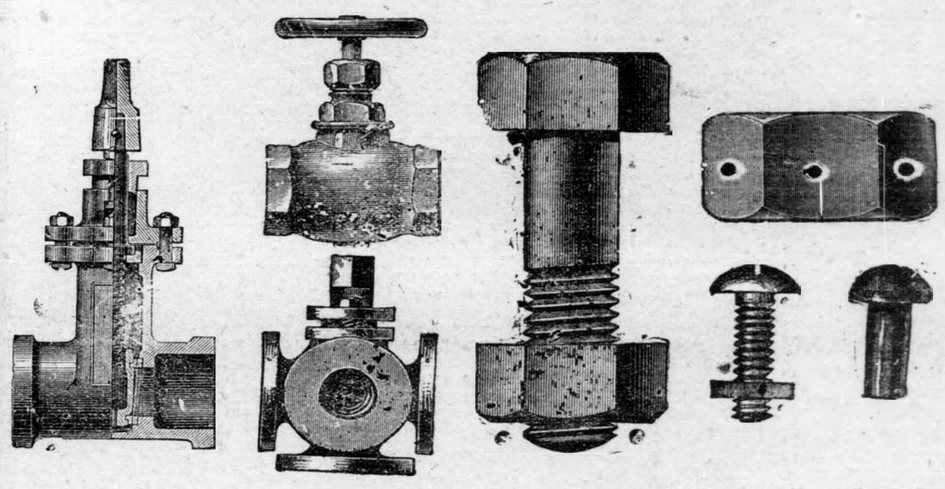

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